UGARITIC PLACE-NAMES

A Dissertation

Presented to
The Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
Brandeis University
Department of Mediterranean Studies

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements of the Degree
Doctor of Philosophy

by
erbert
Arthur H. Lewis
June, 1966

This dissertation, directed and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted and approved by the Graduate Faculty of Brandeis University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Science

JUN 12 1966

Date

Dissertation Committee

Cyrus H. Gordon

Chairman

Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.

Dwight W. Young

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PREFACE vi

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS viii

INTRODUCTION 1

CHAPTER I. INDEX OF LOCALITIES 6

Section A. Alphabetic Names 8

Section B. Syllabic Names 40

Section C. Gt-Names 65

CHAPTER II. ETYMOLOGY OF THE ALPHABETIC NAMES . . 71

Supplement: Etymology of the Gt-Names . . . 107

CHAPTER III. MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SEMITIC NAMES 111

A. Monosyllabic Names 111

B. Bisyllabic G-stems 112

C. Bisyllabic D-stems 114

D. Two Element Names 115

E. Names with Prefixes 116

F. Names with Suffixes 116

G. Adjectival Elements 119

CHAPTER IV. CLASSIFICATION OF THE ALPHABETIC NAMES 120
A. Animal Names 120
B. Botanical Names 120
C. Civil Names (constructed features) . . . 121
D. Foreign Lands and Cities 122
E. Directional Names 123
F. Divine Elements in the Names 123
G. Geological Names 124
  1. Names with Water Features 124
  2. Names with Land Features 124
H. Military Names 126
I. Non-Semitic Names 126
J. Vocational Names 127
K. Semitic Names 127
  1. Common Semitic 127
  2. West Semitic 128
  3. East Semitic 130
L. Statistical Summary 130

CHAPTER V. CLASSIFICATION OF THE SYLLABIC NAMES . 131
A. Foreign Lands and Cities 131
B. Divine Titles with Place-Names 133
C. Ugaritic Farms and Fields 134
D. Ugaritic Mountains 134
E. Ugaritic Rivers 135
F. Statistical Summary 135

CHAPTER VI. FRONTIERS OF THE KINGDOM OF UGARIT . . 136
    Ugarit-Mukiš Frontier 136
    Ugarit-Siyannu Frontier 144
    Summary 147

APPENDIX I. CITY TAXATION AND QUOTA CHART 148

APPENDIX II. TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS 154

BIBLIOGRAPHY 156

PREFACE

Many articles published since the discoveries at Ras Shamra have demonstrated the importance of the Ugaritic inscriptions for topographical research. One of the most extensive treatments of the place-names was done by Professor A. M. Honeyman. His analytic study, which appeared in 1951, was descriptive of 87 localities. Since this article, however, the scope of Ugaritic topography has been vastly enlarged by the publication of new texts in volumes III, IV, and V of the Palais royal d'Ugarit. The number of place-names now available, including the syllabic terms, is well over 400! There is clearly a need to examine the toponyms contained in these recently published documents, as well as to present an over-all survey of the subject. In particular is it imperative to identify the names that are written in both the alphabetic and syllabic orthographies.

It will be the aim of this dissertation to provide a practical index to all of the extant place-names mentioned in the Ras Shamra inscriptions, followed by an analysis of their linguistic features and significance.

The description of the alphabetic names is in reality an extension of the fundamental material contained in the Ugaritic Textbook which was published in 1965 as a revision of Ugaritic Manual by Professor Cyrus H. Gordon. Apart from the extensive and detailed references to the primary sources contained in the gramatical section and in the Glossary, this project would have been impossible.

For the investigation of syllabic place-names, the writer made constant use of the Akkadian texts published in volumes III and IV of Palais royal d'Ugarit as part of the monumental French series entitled Mission de Ras Shamra and directed by Claude F. A. Schaeffer. The introductory article in PRU IV by Jean Nougayrol was especially beneficial for the delineation of the frontiers of the kingdom of Ugarit.

An expression of appreciation is in order to all of the able professors of the Department of Mediterranean Studies at Brandeis University, but in particular to Doctor Gordon for his personal interest in this study, his encouragement, and his creative leadership and instruction in the languages and cultures of the Ancient Near East.

Many helpful criticisms were received from Professor Harry Hoffner and graduate fellow Jack Sasson. As always, the writer is deeply indebted to his wife, Helen, for her aid with the proof-reading and preparation of this manuscript.

Arthur H. Lewis,
June, 1966

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHw	W. von Soden, ed., *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch*.
AL	Theo Bauer, *Akkadische Lesestücke* (Glossar).
ARM	*Archives royales de Mari*.
Astour	Michael C. Astour, "Place-Names from the Kingdom of Alalah in the North Syrian List of Thutmose III: a Study in Historical Topography," *JNES* (October, 1963).
BAG	Carl Bezold, *Babylonisch-assyrisches Glossar*.
BASOR	*Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*.
BDB	F. Brown, S. R. Driver, C. A. Briggs, *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament*.
CAD	*The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*.
EA	J. A. Knudtson, *Die El-Amarna Tafeln*.
ETL	J. Simons, *Egyptian Topographical Lists*.
GAG	W. von Soden, *Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik*.
GHE	J. Garstang and O. R. Gurney, *The Geography of the Hittite Empire*.
GPL	Z. S. Harris, *A Grammar of the Phoenician Language*.
Gordon	Cyrus H. Gordon, *Ugaritic Textbook* (Glossary)
GTTOT	J. Simons, *The Geographical and Topographical Texts of the Old Testament*.
HCD	A. Harkavy, *Students' Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary*.
HW	J. Friedrich, *Hethitisches Wörterbuch*.

Honeyman	A. M. Honeyman, "The Tributaries of Ugarit, a Toponymic Study," *JFK*, II (1951), p.74-85.
HS	*The Holy Scriptures* (The Jewish Publication Society of America).
HTNA	E. Honigmann, *Historische Topographie von Nordsyrien im Altertum*.
JAOS	*Journal of the American Oriental Society*
JBL	*Journal of Biblical Literature*.
JCS	*Journal of Cuneiform Studies*.
JKF	*Jahrbuch fur kleinasiatische Forschung*.
JNES	*Journal of Near Eastern Studies*.
JSS	*Journal of Semitic Studies*.
KHG	A. Goetze, *Kizzuwatna and the Problem of Hittite Geography*.
MO	E. A. Speiser, *Mesopotamian Origins*.
NPN	I. J. Gelb, P. M. Purves, A. A. MacRae, *Nuzu Personal Names*.
OASCN	T. J. Meek, *Old Akkadian, Sumerian, and Cappadocian Texts from Nuzi*.
PNCP	A. T. Clay, *Personal Names from Cuneiform Inscriptions of the Cassite Period*.
PNU	R. Y. Uyechi, *A Study of Ugaritic Alphabetic Personal Names* (Unpublished Brandeis thesis).
PRU II	C. Virolleaud, *La palais royal d'Ugarit*, vol. II (Alphabetic Texts)
PRU III	J. Nougayrol, *Le palais royal d'Ugarit*, vol. III (Akkadian and Hurrian Texts).
PRU IV	J. Nougayrol, *Le palais royal d'Ugarit*, vol. IV (Akkadian International Texts).

PRU V	C. Virolleaud, *Le palais royal d'Ugarit*, vol. V (Alphabetic Texts, 1965).
RSV	*Revised Standard Version of the Bible*.
Smith	S. Smith, *The Statue of Idri-mi*.
Syria 40	C. Virolleaud, "X et XI campagnes de fouilles a Ras Shamra-Ugarit," *Syria*, 1939-1940.
THS	Rene Dussaud, *Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et medievale*.
UL	Cyrus H. Gordon, *Ugaritic Literature*.
UT	Cyrus H. Gordon, *Ugaritic Textbook*.
Uyechi	R. Y. Uyechi, *A Study of Ugaritic Alphabetic Personal Names* (unpublished Brandeis thesis).
WAT	D. J. Wiseman, *The Alalah Tablets*.
WUS	J. Aistleitner, *Wörterbuch der Ugaritischen Sprache*.

INTRODUCTION

The place-names inscribed on the cunieform tablets of Raṣ Shamra contain invaluable clues to the life and culture of ancient Syria. A majority of the localities are evidently smaller towns and hamlets belonging to the hinterland of Ugarit. Many of these places remain unidentified and offer to the historical geographer an intriguing mixture of the known and the unknown.

Other names, however, refer to the capitals and great trading centers of Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean from which it is possible to trace the lines of commercial and political interests of the citizens of Ugarit on the international scene. The strategic importance of the port of Ugarit, linking the East to the West and the North to the South, will become unmistakably clear.

From the toponyms it is also possible to reconstruct a picture of the natural and geographical features of the region south and west of the Orontes River and north of Lebanon. The fourteenth century kingdom of Ugariṭ, excluding the acquisition of territory obtained by the Edict of Suppiluliuma from Mukis, roughly corresponded to the modern district of Latakia in Syria. It is not surprising to find that a large proportion of the place-names reflect outstanding natural phenomenon in their immediate vicinity, such as a hill or valley or special type of terrain, plant, or animal life.

One group of names is significant for the understanding of the religious beliefs and practices of the Ugaritic people. The titles of their male and female deities were incorporated in such composite terms as *ilštm*^{c}= "El of Hearing," evidently the place of an oracle or shrine to El. Reference to a compilation of divine names, such as the one provided by Nougayrol in *PRU* IV,[1] will show how common names became associated with particular deities, probably through the traditions that localized the cultic observances.

Etymological analysis of the place names will lead to an assessment of their linguistic affinities. West Semitic terms predominate, as A. M. Honeyman has effectively demonstrated,[2] but Hurrian, Hittite, Cassite, Agean, and Egyptian place-names are likewise in evidence in the Ras Shamra inscriptions. In the investigation of the derivation and etymology of the terms from the alphabetic texts, the writer is indebted to the work of Roy Uyechi who carefully delineates the formative elements as they may be observed in the personal names of Ugarit.[3]

The bulk of the extant tablets discovered at Ras Shamra were written either in the syllabic orthography of Akkadian, the *lingua franca* of the second millennium B.C., or in the alphabetic script representing the language spoken by the citizens of Ugarit. This latter language has taken a leading place among the earliest branches of West Semitic. Although it resembles the sister tongues of Phoenician and Hebrew, Ugaritic is not a dialect of either, but, like Aramaic, is now recognized as a northwest Semitic language in its own right.

For the purpose of this study, it will be of particular importance to verify the place-names that occur in both syllabic and alphabetic texts. Each language has its unique contribution. The Akkadian usually provides each name with some determinative sign, marking it as either city, country, field, mountain, or river. It also offers the reader a more complete vocalization of the terms. On the other hand, the Ugaritic script preserves minimal vocalization, but expresses the consonants more precisely.

Comparative study and analysis of cognate terms that occur in both syllabic and alphabetic orthography will make use of the following summary of phonetic equivalents:

Ugaritic	Akkadian
y	ia/wa
ḫ/ḥ/^{c}/ǵ	ḫ
d/ḏ/z	z
ẓ/ǵ/ṣ	ṣ
ṯ/š/(ḏ)	š

For the alphabetic source material the system of enumeration followed by Dr. Gordon in his Ugaritic Textbook[4] will be employed throughout this study. Occurrences from the epic stories will be referred to by the title, section, and line of the epic. The small body of recently published texts that post-date the Ugaritic Textbook will be easily identified by adding 400 to the number assigned to them by the editors of Ugaritica V.[5]

It will be convenient to note the syllabic texts by the same numbers used in volumes III and IV of the Palais royal d'Ugarit.[6] The first two figures indicate the number assigned to the year of one particular campaign of excavations at Ras Shamra. Following the decimal point is a number that stands for the individual clay tablet according to the order of its discovery and registration. For example, 17.123 was recorded during the 17th campaign (1953) as text number 123. The material of volume III begins with the finds from the initial years of excavations and continues through all of the Akkadian texts of the 16th campaign of 1952. Outstanding among these inscriptions are the judicial and legal documents pertaining to the internal functioning of Ugarit. In volume IV are published an unusually large and valuable corpus of texts on international affairs. In contrast with the other volumes, most of the place-names in PRU IV belong to foreign countries or the frontiers of Ugarit, rather than to the hinterland of the Ugaritic kingdom.

FOOTNOTES TO INTRODUCTION

[1] Jean Nougayrol, Le Palais royal d'Ugarit, vol.IV, Textes Accadiens des Archives Sud, Archives internationales, (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale et Librairie E. Klincksieck, 1956), p. 257.

[2] A. M. Honeyman, "The Tributaries of Ugarit, a Toponymic Study," JFK (1951), p.83-85.

[3] Roy Y. Uyechi, A Study of the Ugaritic Alphabetical Personal Names (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of Mediterranean Studies, Brandeis University, 1961), p. 1ff.

[4] Cyrus H. Gordon, Ugaritic Textbook (Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute, 1965), p. 4ff.

[5] C. F. A. Schaeffer and his staff of editors have indicated that Ugaritica V may be ready for publication by late 1966.

[6] The entire list of texts and their code numbers are given by Nougayrol in PRU III, pp.2-10, and in PRU IV, pp.272-276. The reader should note that the punctuation of the text reference numbers in PRU differs from the standard procedure, particularly by the use of a comma before the section and line number of the text, rather than a semicolon.

CHAPTER I

INDEX OF LOCALITIES

The intent of this index is to present a brief synthesis of the information pertaining to each locality which may be found in the primary sources. Comments on the derivation of the terms will normally be reserved for the subsequent chapter on etymologies. Whenever possible an attempt at identification will be made, positioning the toponym within its historical context, or relating it to some modern site in Syria.

An exhaustive list of occurrences will not be included in every case, but when all references to the texts are given, this fact will be indicated by the asterisk sign (*).

When the only verified reference to a locality is a gentilic form, it will be written as such in the index. Not infrequently a gentilic came to represent the name of the town or region itself through popular usage. A few place-names are found only as elements of personal names, generally distinguished by the suffix -n as, for example, bn arwdn.

Cognate terms with variations in spelling may be expected, but frequently in such cases it is possible to correct the syllabic orthography by the Ugaritic. A classic example of this came from the identification of the Ugaritic town *ḫlb* ^{c}*prm* with $^{\hat{a}l}$*ḫal-bí*$^{aw\hat{i}l}$SAG.GAZ which resulted in the correction of *ḫa-bí-ru* to *ḫa-p̣í-ru*.

The first section of this index will take up the Ugaritic place-names in order as they appear in Gordon's *UT* glossary. Syllabic counterparts will be identified and included with their alphabetic equivalents. The *gt*-names will be treated separately.

In Section B will follow all of the syllabic place-names, even those found to be identical to alphabetic names. Nougayrol's order in PRU III and IV joins together the names beginning with the letters g/k/q, p/b, and t/d. The initial sibilants follow the order: z/s/ṣ/š.

The necessity for making frequent references to Gordon's Glossary in the UT has led the writer to employ the entry number of the particular word, rather than the page on which it is found. The same rule will be observed in reference to the toponymic studies by A. M. Honeyman, M. Astour, and J. Simons, since these authors carefully number each word under discussion.

SECTION A

ALPHABETIC PLACE-NAMES

1.	ubs̀	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen (113:38), teams (1179:8); listed with other Ugaritic towns (2041:10). = $^{\text{âl}}$u-bu-su: supplied corvée workers (11.830:11), paid tribute in bronze (15.21,1).*
2.	ubr^{c}y	Town in Ugarit: listed for tax quota(65:4), service to realm (108:1), supply of bowmen (113:28), slings and bows (321:III,1), supply of wood (1010:12), military personnel (2015:20), asses and men (2040:20), tribute share for Emperor (2058:14) corvée of labor gang or teams (2073:12), purchase of cattle (2039:7). = $^{\text{âl}}$u-bur-a (Syria 21, 1940, p.125,3).*
3.	agm	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowman (113:49), sent quota in wine for king's sacrifice (2004:rev.31), paid share of tribute for Emperor (2058:2), paid tax quotas (2074:28; 2076:2). = $^{\text{âl}}$a-gi-mu: listed for tax quotas (11.790,20; 11.841,13), a citizen in judicial case (15.173,V,1).*
4.	agny	Gentilic of agn, Town of Ugarit: supplied md̲rǵlm soldier(s) (2071:8).*

5.	*ugrt*	Capital city of the kingdom of Ugarit: center of government, *mlk* *ugrt* frequently mentioned (1171:4, etc.), center of religious rites (2:5; 18:28; etc.), center of judicial procedures and land grants (*PRU* 15.140,25; 16.162,23; etc.), center of international treaties (*PRU* 17.227; 17.237; etc.). = $^{\text{mât/âl}}$*u-ga-ri-it*.
6.	*udm*	City-state of King *Pbl* (*Krt*: 127), city with two parts, "Great *Udm* and Little *Udm*" (*Krt*:108), located seven days march from Ugarit (*Krt*:195ff), not only legendary: note gentilic pl. *udmym* (2101:15; 2110:50) and dual *udmm* (128:I:7). See art. by de Vaux in *BJPES*, VI (1938).
7.	*adddy*	City-state of Ashdod in Palestine: gentilic "Ashdodite" for merchant (311:3), royal servants of king of Ugarit (2014:8), parallel to *alṯyy*, *mṣrm*, and *sbrdnm* (2095:9).
8.	*uḫnp*	Town in Ugarit:[1] listed for tax quota (65: rev.2), wine quota (2004:34), supply of asses and men (2040:32), tribute for Emperor (2058:II:6), parallel to hinterland towns (2075:5). = $^{\text{âl}}$*uḫ-nap-pu*: paid tax quota (11.790,26), land grant (16.148,2).

---

[1] The phrase "Town in Ugarit" will be employed consistently as an abbreviation for "Town belonging to the Ugaritic realm."

9. ayly	Locality in Ugarit: near town of Sinnaru (2026:2; 2118:4). Comp. ḫuršan ša a-ai-li on Ugaritic-Mukiš frontier (17.62,20; 17.399A, A,9: 17.340,v,4).* Also ḫuršan i-ga-ri a-ai-li, "The mountain wall of the stag" (17.340,v,4).
10. ull	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen (113:19), team of oxen (1081:12). Note gentilic pl. ullym (313:6). = $^{\text{mât}}$a-lu-ul-li on Ugarit-Mukis frontier (17.62,11; 17.339A,A 3).*
11. ulm	Town and district in Ugarit: paid tax quota (65:rev.9), wine quota (1084:10), furnished slings and bows (321:I:1), military personnel (2046:5,6), teams of oxen (2073:10). = $^{\text{âl}}$ul-la-me: area with royal land grants and transfers (16.143,5; 16.166,5; 16.254,2; 16.275,6).*
12. aln	Locality unidentified: associated with the wilderness of ilšiy (75:I:20,21,22).*
13. ilšiy	Unknown wilderness (75:I:22).*
14. ilštm^{c}	Major town in Ugarit: place of a shrine to Reshef (1154:7), supplied royal personnel (2015:26), asses and men (2040:21), tribute for Emperor (2058:15). = $^{\text{âl}}$ili-iš-tam-i: paid quota (10.144,8), land grant (16.251,6).

15.	alty	Country of Alašia = Cyprus: gentilic occurrence only; a Cypriote prince (2:21, 29), a type of wine from Alašia (1090:8). = $^{\text{mât}}$a-la-ši-ia: Cypriote fugitives (18.114,2), inheritance in Cyprus (17.352,10).*
16.	amdy	Town in Ugarit: paid wine quota (110:11), tax in shekels (111:13), bowmen (113:43), asses and men (2040:16), tribute for Emperor (2058:29), listed with Ugaritic towns (2077:6). = $^{\text{âl}}$am-mi-ša-u: listed with hinterland towns for taxation (11.790:9; 11.800,20).*
17.	anan	Town in Ugarit: list of citizens and their respective towns (2118:5). = $^{\text{âl}}$an-ni-ni-ya, gentilic form (16.180,9).*
18.	inbb	Legendary place associated with uġr, the mountain home of 'Anat (6:9; ^{c}nt:III:78).*
19.	uġr	Parallel with inbb: abode of 'Anat (^{c}nt:IV:78).*
20.	aġt	Wine center of Ugarit: paid tax quota (111:5), supplied bowmen (113:14), vineyards (1081:16), paid tribute to Emperor (2058:37).*
21.	ap	Town in Ugarit: sent quota in asses and men (2040:1), taxation (2042:2; 2074:1).*
22.	apsny	Location unknown; gentilic only: merchants of apsny going to Egypt (2116:5,6), cf.

		apsny (2044:9). = ${}^{\text{âl}}$*ap-su-na-ya*: gentilic usage (16.180,9).*
23.	*ar(y)*	Major town in Ugarit: paid tax quota (65:5), supplied bowmen (113:48), wood (1010:10), merchants (1035:4), vineyards (2001:rev.2), teams or labor-gangs (2033:3; 2074:4). = ${}^{\text{âl}}$*a-ri*: paid tax quota (12.34,18, 24), place of royal land grant (16.248,5).*
24.	*irab*	Town in Ugarit: paid tax quota in wine (110:9).*
25.	*irbn*	Town in Ugarit: listed with hinterland localities (2076:34).*
26.	*arwd*	Phoenician port of Aradus: element of personal name, *bn arwdn* (91:3: 309:4; 327:8).*
27.	*arny*	Town in Ugarit: corvée service (108:2), quota of bowmen (113:27), slings and bows (321:II:1), asses and men (2040:10), tribute quota for Emperor (2058:11), tax quota (2074:10). = ${}^{\text{âl}}$*a-ra-ni-ya*: tax list (10.044,3).
28.	*arpd/ḫ*	North Syrian city of Arpad: element in personal name, *bn arpd* (1035:13) and *bn arpdn* (1046:29).*
29.	*arr*	Town in Ugarit: place in epic poem (76:III: 30,31), farming area with teams (2033:1). paid tax quotas (2042:1; 2076:32).*

30.	arš̮ḫ	Unidentified locality: "Great Aršḫ and little Aršḫ" (RŠ 24.244).
31.	art	Major city in Ugarit: supplied corvée service (109:3), bowmen (113:10), vineyards (1081:2), smiths (1137:8), tribute for Emperor (2058:7).*
32.	uškn	Major city in Ugarit: paid tax quota (65:3, rev.3), supplied bowmen (113:32), guild of blblm (1033:2), teams (2033:6), asses and men (2040:18; 2073:2), transfer of real estate (2089:16).
33.	atlg	Major city in Ugarit: listed for tax quota (65:8,rev.8), supply of bowmen (113:44), wood (1010:16), asses and men (2040:5), farming equipment (2048:1), loading cargo on ship (2056:2), levy on merchant (2107:12). = $^{\hat{a}l}$a-tal-lig: royal gifts of lands and palaces (15.109,38,41,44; 15.296), one of cities retained by Ugarit in treaty with Siyannu (17.335,18), area with salt-fields (19.81,12), known to be a seaport (PRU IV p. 253).
34.	aṯr $b^{c}l$	Location of a shrine to Ba^{c}l (62:7; 67:VI: 24-25). = $^{\hat{a}l}$ašar-ba^{c}la: deposits of money (11.839,10,15), palace of the king (16.283,2).*

35.	aṯrym	Of the land of Assyria, gentilic (1089:3), element of personal name, aṯry (2084:15).
36.	bir	Major town in Ugarit: paid tax quota (65:2), supplied bowmen (113:30), wine quota for royal sacrifice (2004:29), asses and men (2040:31), farm implements (2048:15), = $^{\text{âl}}$bi-i-ri: listed for tax quotas (10.044, 5; 11.790,22; 11.800,19; 11.841,18), a tithe to be given to the Rabiṣ of Biru (16.241,6).*
37.	birtym	Phoenician port city of Beirut: ransom paid to men of Beirut for slaves (1006:15). = $^{\text{âl}}$biruti: letter from king of Beirut to the governor of Ugarit (11.730,1).*
38.	bṣr	Town in Ugarit: paid tribute for the Emperor (2058:16), listed with other hinterland towns (2076:39); gentilic bṣry: supplied soldiers (64:6), bowmen (113:45), mḏrǵlm troops (327:rev.1), tribute for smiths (1060:B:6), wine for king's sacrifice (2004:23). = $^{\text{âl}}$ba-ṣi-ri: listed for tax quota with Ugaritic towns (11.790,29).*
39.	bq^{c}t	Town in Ugarit: supplied corvée service (108:6), wine quota (110:8), slings and bows (321:II:21), asses and men (2040:12), = $^{\text{âl}}$ba-aq-at: paid tax quota (11.790,12), Ugarit-Mukiš frontier (17.62,17;17.339A,A &).*

40.	gbl	Phoenician port of Byblos: payment in silver to king of Byblos (2106:13,15), referred to in epic poem (^{c}nt:VI:7), gentilic gbly (2121:2).*
41.	gb^{c}ly	Port city in Ugarit: supplied bowmen (113:6), asses and men (2040:6), farm implements (2074:6), mḏrġlm troops (64:27); gentilic pl. gb^{c}lym: place of ships and crews (83:16). =$^{\hat{a}l}$gi-ba-la: Siyannu frontier, retained by Ugarit (17.335,19).
42.	gwl	Town in Ugarit: associated with a guild (147:8), with Reshef (2075:230; supplied farm implements (2048:11). =$^{eql\hat{a}t}$gu-wa-li: royal land grant (16.201,12).*
43.	glbty	Town in Ugarit: listed with towns of the hinterland (1180:4), paid tribute to Emperor (2058:25), supplied team (1181:15). = $^{\hat{a}l}$gul-ba-ta: tax quota (11.830,12;15.20,2).*
44.	gll tky	Town in Ugarit: listed with hinterland towns paying tax quota (2042: u.ed.:2).
45.	gl^{c}d	Town in Ugarit: element in personal name (301:I:14), gt gl^{c}d (170:2).*
46.	gny	Town in Ugarit: home of military guild member (305:12).*

47.	gn^{c}y	Town in Ugarit: home of royal servent (2015:14), supplied bowmen (113:56), produced high-quality wine (1084:23), supplied asses and men (2040:17), farm implements (2074:26). = $^{\hat{a}l}$gan-na-a: listed with towns for tax quotas (11.790, 18; 11.800,21; 11.830,1; 11.841,17).*
48.	dbr	Grazing region of Ugarit: locality in epic poem (49:II:19-20; 67:V:18, etc.).*
49.	ddmy	Locality unknown: "the prince of ddm" (2:12,29).*
50.	dmt	Town in Ugarit: paid wine quota (111:6) supplied bowmen (113:13), paid tax in shekels (159:1), area of vineyards (1081: 15), supplied teams (1181:14), paid tribute to the Emperor (2058:38).*
51.	dmt qdš	Locality in Ugarit: listed with personnel from various towns of Ugarit (2118:1-4).*
52.	ḏbl	Town in Ugarit: paid tax quota (65:7,rev.7).*
53.	hzp	Town in Ugarit: paid tax quotas (112:7), supplied bowmen (113:55), wine quota for king's sacrifice (2004:28), asses and men (2040:33), farm implements (2076:16). = $^{\hat{a}l}$iz-pi: taxation lists (11.790,24; 11.800,5).*

54.	*hry*	Town in Ugarit: listed with towns of hinterland of Ugarit (2074:13).*
55.	*hrnmy*	Locality in epic poem: home of ***Dnil***: (1 Aqht: 37, etc.).
56.	*zbl*	Wine producing town in Ugarit (1084:13).
57.	*zlyy*	Town in Ugarit: paid tax in shekels (159:3), gentilic form (312:2,4,11).*
58.	*ḫbš*	Town in Ugarit: produced wine (110:10).*
59.	*ḫkpt*	Land of Egypt: parallel to Caphtor as the land of the deity *Kṯr-w-Ḫss* (2 Aqht :5:21, 23; ^{c}*nt*: pl. x: III:19). Variant form *ḫqkpt* (^{c}*nt*: VI:13).*
60.	*ḫbr*	Locality in epic of Kret: "Great *ḫbr* and Little *ḫbr*" (128:IV:8-9). Note *bt* *ḫbr* (*Krt*:82:173).
61.	*ḥl*	Town in Ugarit: religious sacrifice (9:9), locality in epic poem (125:7-9, 107-109), supplied bowmen (113:40), area of vineyards (2027:rev.11). = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ḫi-li*: place with royal gifts for king of Ugarit (16.138,3,21).*
62.	*ḫbt*	Town in Ugarit: listed with towns of hinterland (160:6), home of royal servant (2015: 15), = $^{eql\hat{a}t}$*ḫu-ub-ba-ti*: fields in judicial transfers (16.178,11), royal purchase of

		land (16.281,8). = $^{\text{âl}}$ḫu-ba-ta-u: listed with hinterland towns for tax quotas (11.790,21; 11.800:15; 11.841,14).
63.	ḫlb	Major town in Ugarit: listed for taxation (1180:2), furnished wine for king's sacrifice (2004:22); ḫlby: paid tribute for the Emperor (2058:22), associated with Reshef (2075:25). = $^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-bí: town on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier (17.62,23; 17.340,v,6).
64.	ḫlb krd	Town in Ugarit: paid wine quota (110:2), supplied bowmen (113:3), listed with other towns of hinterland (160:7; 161:1), supplied asses and men (2040:13), paid tribute for the Emperor (2058:26), tax quota (2074:17). = $^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-bí qar-ra-di: taxation lists (17.790,6; 11.800,11; 11.841,7).*
65.	ḫlb ^{c}prm	Town in Ugarit: paid wine quota (110:1), tax quota (112:12), supplied asses and men (2040:16), tribute for the Emperor (2058:27), listed with hinterland towns (2077:7). = $^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-bí $^{\text{awil}}$ḫa-pí-ru: taxation list (11.790,7).*
66.	ḫlb spn	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen (113:50).*
67.	ḫlb rpš	Town in Ugarit: supplied corvée service (108:5), wine quota (110:7), slings and

		bows (321:II:30), listed with towns of hinterland (2074:12). = $^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-bí rap-ši: taxation list (11.790,5), death of foreigner (17.299,2).*
68.	ḫly	Locality in Ugarit with vineyards (1081:12).*
69.	ḫpty	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen (113:29), wine for king's sacrifice (2004:30), tribute for the Emperor (2058:3), listed with towns of hinterland (2076:12; 2077:8). = $^{\text{âl}}$ḫa-pa-ta-wa: taxation lists (11.790,1).
70.	ḫrbġlm	Farming locality in Ugarit: supplied farm implements (2048:19). = $^{\text{âl}}$ḫur-ba-ḫu-li-bi? Frontier Ugarit-Mukiš (17.62,3).*
71.	ḫry	Gentilic "Hurrian" of land of the Hurri: (2:21; 1090:13; 328:12). = $^{\text{mât}}$ḫur-ri: in divine name (18.01,3).*
72.	ḫrṣb^{c}	Town in Ugarit: listed for tax quota with hinterland towns (112:8), blblm personnel (1033:5), tribute for the Emperor (2058:5), citizens of Ugarit (2076:15; 2077:9).*
73.	ṯbq	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen (113:54), listed with towns of hinterland (160:3; 2074:23; 1076:3), supplied asses and men (2040:29), royal tribute (2107:5). = $^{\text{âl}}$ṯi-ba-qu: listed for tax quotas (10.044,10; 11.790,50; etc.), royal sale of land (16.157,2).*

74.	zrn	Town of Ugarit: supplied quota of corvée service (109:6), bowmen (113:9).*
75.	ykn^{c}m	Town in Ugarit: paid tax in shekels(159:5; 111:7), supplied bowman (113:17), region with vineyards (1081:8), paid tribute for Emperor (2058:30), listed for quota with towns of hinterland (2074:37). = $^{\hat{a}l}$ia-ku-na^{c}amu (11.800,13). =$^{\hat{a}l}$ia-ku-na-mi? (17.62,11).
76.	yman	Land of Yman: near Amurru (2:19), region with many wild buffaloes (51:I:43).*
77.	yny	Town in Ugarit: supplied btwm personnel (1043:10), mḏrǵlm troops (2071:5,6), listed with towns of hinterland (2076:20).*
78.	y^{c}by	Town in Ugarit: registered for quota of corvée duty (108:8̄).*
79.	y^{c}ny	Farming region in Ugarit: supplied rations (1098:26), purchase of cattle and geese (1129:14), listed with "Reshef-towns" (2075:12).* =$^{\hat{a}l}$ya-'a-ni-ya: locality on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier (17.62,19;17.340,v,3).*
80.	y^{c}rt	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen (113:42), listed with towns of hinterland (2074:18; 2076:35; 2118:10). Gentilic used with names of mḏrǵlm soldiers (64:7;2071:4).* =$^{\hat{a}l}$ia-ar-ti: paid royal tax quotas (11.790,23).

81.	ypr	Town in Ugarit: supplied corvée service (109:10), taxation quotas (112:9; 2074:30; 2076:22), bowmen (113:7), tribute for the Emperor (2058:4). = $^{\hat{a}l}$ia-pa-ru: listed with hinterland towns for taxation (11.800, 23; 11.830:4; 11.841:16).*
82.	yrgb	Locality in Ugarit: realm of Nqmd (62:57).*
83.	yrml	Locality in Ugarit: listed with other Ugaritic towns (2119:7,9,11,18-24), gentilic occurrence (2119:17).*
84.	klny	Syrian city of Kulania/ Kullata, capital of Unqi (^{c}nt:V:41.42; 51:IV:45,46).*
85.	kmkty	Town in Ugarit: listed with other hinterland towns in replacement of personnel (2119:5,6,8,11,12,16).*
86.	knkny	Location in epic: mountain residence of a deity (67:V:13).
87.	kn^{c}ny	Country of Canaan: gentilic "Canaanite," in list of foreign merchants (311:7).*
88.	knr	Town in Ugarit: paid tax quota with other hinterland towns (2074:35).*
89.	knrt	Sea or body of water: place of burial with fish (1 Aqht 147; Gordon reads knkn).*

90.	kptr	The country of Caphtor/Crete: home of the deity kṯr-w-ḫss (^{c}nt:VI:14; RS 24:244,46).* =$^{\text{mât}}$kabtu-ri (16.238,10).*
91.	krgmš	Land and city of Carchemish: royal letter from the king of Carchemish (1011:1).*
92.	kry	Gentilic "Carian" of the land of Caria in Western Asia Minor (2078:11).*
93.	krty	Gentilic "Cretan" of the land of Crete: occurs in names of foreign merchants, with parallel gentilic Carian (2078:18), Subarean (2117:20), Minoan (2117:39).*
94.	kṯkym	Gentilic "Kaskian" of the land of Kaska in central Asia Minor (166:2).*
95.	kṯtġlm	Locality in Ugarit: occurs in parallel with other towns of hinterland in reference to smiths (1137:2), citizens of Ugarit (2118:22,23).*
96.	lbnm	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen (113:1), tribute for the Emperor (2058:14), one of the "Reshef-towns" (2075:10), listed with towns of hinterland (2076:21). = $^{\text{âl}}$la-ab-ni-ma: paid tax quotas (11.790,27; etc.), land purchased by King (15.139,6,8,10).*
97.	lbnn	Land of Lebanon: locality in epics (51:VI:18,20; 124:20,25; 2 Aqht:VI:21).*

98.	lwsnd	Major city of Kizzuwatna in land of the Hittites: used parallel to Tyre (2063:10). = $^{\text{âl}}$lu-sa-an-da (Shalmaneser III, Col. IV, 22ff).
99.	midḫ	Town in Ugarit: provided teams with other hinterland towns (1179:7), paid tribute for the Emperor (2058:20), supplied bowmen (113:37).*
100.	mgdly	Town in Ugarit with vineyards (1081:10). $^{\text{âl}}$ma-ag-da-la: town on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier (17.62,6; 17.366,16).*
101.	maḫd(h)	Town in Ugarit with wine industry: produced wine for royal and sacred events (1090:5). Gentilic maḫdy: parallel to major cities of ary and ilštm^{c} (1134:3). = $^{\text{âl}}$ma-a-ḫa-di: personnel of maḫd for tax quota (15.09,A,6).*
102.	mgšḫ	Country of Mukiš, north of Ugarit: land of the "enemy" (1012:10). = $^{\text{mât/âl}}$mu-gi-iš: Edict of Šuppiluliuma against Mukiš and Nuhašše: (17.132; 17.227; 17.237; 17.340), concerning plunder from Hanigalbat, Mukiš, and Nuhašše (17.79), problem of fugitives from Mukiš (17.369A).*
103.	mḫnm	Locality in epic fragment: "in the land of mḫnm" (1003:3).*

104.	*mḫr*	Locality in Ugarit: contributed corvée service (108:9).*
105.	*mldy*	Gentilic, of town of *mld* in Ugarit: home of *mdrġlm* troops 2071:5), listed with other hinterland towns (2077:5).
106.	*mlk*	Major city in Ugarit: paid tax quotas (65:6; 2074:30, supplied bowmen (113:5), source of olive oil (1095:4), teams of asses and men (2033:2; 2040:3; 2073:6), associated with "Reshef towns" (2075:22), citizens of Ugarit (2076:38).* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*mu-luk-ki*/ *mu-lu-uk-ki*: on personal tax list (12.34,32), royal exchange of properties (16.170,v,6,7).*
107.	*mny*	Gentilic "Minoan" of the land of Crete: occurs in quota list of personnel parallel to *krty*, "Cretan" (2117:38).*
108.	*mnt*	Town in Ugarit: listed in parallel with hinterland towns of Ugarit (2076:33).*
109.	*m*^{c}*bq*	Location in Ugarit: listed with towns of hinterland for tax quota (65:11,rev.11).*
110.	*m*^{c}*qb*	Major town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen (113:31), teams (1179:2), asses and men (2040:34), tribute for the Emperor (2058:1), associated with "Reshef towns" (2075:7). Gentilic *m*^{c}*qby*: supplied *mdrġlm*

		troops (64:16), citizens on census list (1080:11; 2044,10).*
111.	m^{c}r	Town in Ugarit: Supplied corvée service (108:3), bowmen for army (113:26), quota of slings and bows (321:II:13), asses and men (2040:9), listed in parallel with ulm (2046:7), paid tribute for Emperor (2058:10), tax quota (2074:9), associated with Reshef towns (2075:9), citizens of Ugarit (2076:32), gentilic m^{c}ry (2043:9).* = $^{\hat{a}l}$mu-a-ri (Syria 21, 1940, 125:32, 127:28).
112.	m^{c}rby	Major town in Ugarit: supplied mdrǵlm soldiers (64:26), tax quota (65:10; 2074:8), slings and bows (321:I:25), bowmen for army (113:57), teams for instruction (2033:5), asses and men (2040:8), tribute for the Emperor (2058:9), teams and men (2073:8), yokes for personnel (2113:26), related to "gt-farm" (1061:3; 1084:8). = $^{\hat{a}l}$ma-'-ra-bá/ ma-aḫ-ra-bá: city taxation lists (11.790,10; 12.34,26), legal exchanges and royal land grants (16.188,7,v,6; 16.201,5,7; 16.247,6; 16.248,11), business document (16.125,3).*
113.	m^{c}rḫ	Locality in Ugarit: listed with towns of the hinterland (2074:33).*

114.	mġrt	Locality in Ugarit: list of rations for workers (170:18).*
115.	mṣbt	Town in Ugarit: supplied wine for royal feast (2004:32,33,34), bowmen for army (113:39), teams (1179:5), quota in cereal (2091:2); gentilic occurrence (312:9). = $^{\text{âl}}$ma-ṣi-bat: listed for tax quota with towns of Ugarit hinterland (11.830,8).*
116.	mṣrm	The land of Egypt: (cf. Muṣur in North Syria). List of the gods of Egypt (1018:21,22), guests receiving wine with Egyptians in parallel with Assyrians (1089:3,7), ship sunk on way to Egypt (2059:11), oil negotiation for merchant, Abrm, from Egypt (2095:4), commercial interests in Egypt (2116:15). Gentilic sing. mṣry: a merchant of Egypt in parallel to kn^{c}ny, adddy, and umy, (311:6), personal name of official of Ugarit (2046:1); gentilic pl. mṣrym: rations listed for guilds and personnel; "Egyptians" in parallel with "Assyrians" (1089:7,10).* = $^{\text{mât}}$mi-iṣ-ri: request for slaves from an Egyptian merchant (15.11,9), royal gift to Pa'ahi, an Egyptian (16.136,9), royal gift to servant who travels roads to Egypt (16.386,v,4), a messenger sent by "The Sun" to Egypt (17.137,v,11), listed with enemies

		of the Hittites in the Mursilis II-Niqmepa Treaty (17.353,14).
117.	mril	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen for army (113:51), quota in cereals or grain (2091:9), listed with other hinterland towns (1180:3). = $^{\hat{a}l}$ma-ra-el: paid quota in corvée service (11.830,10).*
118.	mrat	Town in Ugarit: listed for corvée service (109:7), associated with "Reshef-towns" (2075:30).*
119.	mtqb	Town in Ugarit: paid tax quota with other hinterland towns (112:10). = $^{\hat{a}l}$ma-at-qab: listed for corvée service (11.830,9).*
120.	nbkm	Territory in Ugarit: associated with place names gt mlk and ittqb ((RS 24.249). = $^{eql\hat{a}t}$na-pa-ki-ma: region with royal estates (16.148,6), royal land grants (16.150,16; 16.263,5; 16.157,9), inheritance of a vineyard (16.239,8).*
121.	ndb	Town in Ugarit: listed with personal names, used parallel to Ugaritic towns (2119:13-15); gentilic ndby: associated with troops of mdrǵlm (64:38), pl. gentilic (309:21).* = $^{\hat{a}l}$ni-da-bi: Ugarit-Mukiš frontier(17.62,14).

122.	*ngḥt*	Town in Ugarit: mentioned in parallel with other hinterland towns (2118:15).*
123.	*nzl*	Farm land of Ugarit: "bread of *nzl*" in epic poem (*Krt* 69, 162), supplied rations with other towns and *gt*-farms of Ugarit (1098:24).
124.	*nḫl*	Town in Ugarit: associated with "Reshef," used parallel to hinterland towns (2075:11), *gt nḫl* (1129:9).*
125.	*nnu*	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen for army (113:23), wine for king's sacrifice (2004:24), tribute for the Emperor (2058:11); =$^{\text{âl}}$*na-nu-u*: listed for taxation (11.800,27; 11.790,31). Comp. $^{\text{ḫuršan}}$*na-na-a*: on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier (17.340,v,6).*
126.	*ns*	Locality uncertain: mentioned with *lwsnd* in private letter (2063:15).*
127.	*s̀dmy*	Town in Ugarit: listed with hinterland towns having vineyards (1081:13).*
128.	*syn*	Country of Siyannu: south of Ugarit (2015:rev.7), gentilic *syny* in reference to tribute owed to Ugarit (1132:2), gentilic pl. on official tag (1170:2). Used in personal names, *bn synn* (300:rev.18). =$^{\text{mât}}$*si-ia(an)-ni* (17.123,25, etc.) See Nougayrol, *Intro*. *PRU* IV, p.16,17).

129.	*slg*	Locality of Ugarit: supplied bowmen for army (113:16).*
130.	*slḥ*	Town in Ugarit: listed with hinterland towns with quotas (2074:34; 2076:19).*
131.	*snr*	Town in Ugarit: furnished bowmen for army (113:33), tribute for the Emperor (2058:19); = $^{\text{âl}}$*si-na-ru*: listed for taxation quota (11.800,10).
132.	*snr mid*	Town in Ugarit: "Great *Snr*" (= *snr*?), parallel to hinterland towns (2076:26).
133.	*sǵy*	Farming locality of Ugarit: produced wine (1084:15), farm implements (2048:7).*
134.	^{c}*nmk*	Town in Ugarit: supplied corvée service (109:9), tribute for the Emperor (2058:24); gentilic ^{c}*nmky*: supplied bowmen for army (113:52), teams of oxen (1181:7), asses and men (2040:26), tax quota (2074:38).* = $^{\text{âl}}$*înu-ma-ka*/ *IGI-ma-ka*: listed for tax quota (11.800,9).*
135.	^{c}*nqpat*	Town in Ugarit: supplied bowmen for army (113:53), sale of cattle and geese (1129:11), asses and men (2040:19), listed with hinterland towns for tax quotas (2042:17; 2074:20), paid tribute for the Emperor (2058:12), associated with "Reshef-towns"

		(2075:26). = $^{\hat{a}l}$*înu-qap-at*/ *IGI-qap-at*: city taxation lists (10.044,6; 11.790,2).*
136.	^{c}*rgz*	Town in Ugarit hinterland: supplied bowmen for army (113:41), teams of oxen? (1179:4), quota for taxation (2074:36). Gentilic ^{c}*rgzy* (309:17).
137.	^{c}*rm*	Town in Ugarit hinterland: supplied bowmen for army (113:22), associated with "Reshef-towns" (2075:28). Gentilic ^{c}*rmy*: listed for city tax quotas (327:rev.3), home of *mdrġlm* troops (64:5).*
138.	^{c}*rmt*	Locality in Ugarit: listed with towns of hinterland (2076:36).*
139.	*ġbl*	Town in Ugarit: listed with hinterland towns on personnel texts(2076:31; 1052:7), associated with "Reshef-towns" (2075:21).*
140.	*ġlil*	Legendary location: "Reeds from *ġlil*" (2 Aqht:VI:23).*
141.	*ġn*	Town in Ugarit: listed with nine other hinterland localities (2077:3).*
142.	*ġr*	Locality in Ugarit: home of a crew or sailing ship (83:6,9), supplied quota of asses and men (2040:22), taxation quota (2074:39).*

143.	ġr ll	Legendary mountain where the deities assemble: "The Mountain of Night" (137:14,20).*
144.	pd	Town in Ugarit: contributed tax quotas (2042:3; 2074:2), supplied asses and men (2040:2).*
145.	ṣ^{c}	Town in Ugaritic hinterland: paid wine quota (110:5), supplied bowmen for army (113:4), asses and men (2040:14), listed with nine hinterland towns (2077:4). = $^{\text{eqlât}}$ṣa-a-i: area of royal land grants (15.140,5; 15.141,6; 15.155,5; 16.150,11; 16.186,2), sale of land to the $^{\text{awil}}$šakin mâti (15.182,5), transfer of deeds by citizens (16.131,6), exchange of land by the queen (16.277,6).*
146.	ṣ^{c}q	Town in Ugarit: contributed quota of wine (110:4), supplied bowmen for arom (113:58), associated with ḫlb krd (161:3), paid quota in asses and men (2040:15), listed with hinterland towns (2074:15).* = $^{\text{âl}}$ṣa-'a-qu: listed with towns for taxation (11.790,11; 11.841,11).*
147.	ṣpn	Legendary mountain of the gods, identified with Mount Casius: abode of Baʿl (51:IV:19), assembly of the gods (51:VII:6), sanctuary

of Baᶜl (*ᶜnt*:III:27), parallel to the hill of Tliyt (*ᶜnt*:III:28), associated with *arr* (76:III:31), a place to mourn the dead (*Krt*, text 125:7).

148.	*ṣr*	Phoenician port-city of Tyre: letter from king of Tyre reporting the sinking of a ship from Ugarit (2059:3), associated with *lwsnd* in service of royal envoy (2063:11). Pl. *ṣrm*, "Tyrians," used as gentilic (*Krt*: 198,201).*
149.	*qdš*	Locality in Ugarit, = *dmt qdš*? Listed with hinterland towns for tribute to the Hittite Emperor (2058:28).*
150.	*qmy*	Town in Ugarit: furnished personnel for the king (2015:16,17; 2046:rev.5), wine quota (110:3), asses and men (2040:24), listed with hinterland towns with tax quotas (2074:16).*
151.	*qmnz*	Major town in Ugarit: contributed corvée service (109:8), bowmen for army (113:15), tax quota in shekels (159:2), area with vineyards (1081:11). Gentilic use in personal names (312:5,8; 1080:3; 1181:9). = $^{\hat{a}l}$*qa-ma-nu-zi*: judicial text with parallel to $^{\hat{a}l}$*ap-su-na-ya*, cities of two citizens of Ugarit in litigation (15.81,3).*

152.	qrn	Locality of Ugarit: paid contribution to state in shekels (159:8).
153.	qrt	1) Mythological location, "The city" = Hmry (51:VIII:11; 67:II:15), city of Mot; of ᶜlhy in epic (52:3). 2) Capital city of Ugarit: locality of guilds and craftsmen (1024:rev.3), business affairs (1083:3), city of the king, qrt mlk (2008:rev.4). =âlu, see under #193.
154.	qrt ablm	Legendary place-name, "City of Mourners" (1 Aqht:163,165; 3 Aqht:8, rev.30).*
155.	riš	Town in Ugarit: gentilic rišy, of the town of a dealer in metal (1137:4,10); pl. gentilic rišym: town of owners of fields and vineyards (2027:1), list of personnel of riš (2078:1; 2079:1), home of merchant dealing in oil (2095:7).
156.	rkby	Town in Ugarit: gentilic rkby used as nom. Supplied slings and bows (321:II:35), tax quota with other hinterland towns (2042:15), mdrǵlm troops (2071:7), listed with nine Ugaritic towns (2077:1).
157.	rqd	Major town in Ugarit: listed with other towns of the hinterland (160:4; 2074:24; 2075:24; 2076:40), supplied bowmen (113:34),

		home of men in custody of mṣry (1046:1), supplied wine for king's sacrifice (2004:33), asses and men (2040:27), tribute for the Emperor (2058:18). = $^{\hat{a}l}$riq-di: paid quota in cereal and beef (10.044,11), home of citizen paying tax in silver (11.839,7), listed with hinterland towns for taxation (11.790:16; 11.800,2; 11.841,21; 15.183,7).*
158.	šbn	Major city in Ugarit: listed with other towns of hinterland (160:2; 2074:22; 2076:23), supplier of blblm (1033:3), home of guild members (147:2), noted for its wine (1085:8), furnished soldiers (2015:rev.1), asses and men (2040:28), tribute for the Emperor (2058:16), paid tax in silver for merchants (2107:7, gentilic šbny in 1.16). = $^{\hat{a}l}$šub-ba-ni: paid quota of grain and beef (10.044,9), listed for taxation with other hinterland towns (11.790,14; 11.800,8; 12.34,39).*
159.	šd šḥlmmt	Legendary country: associated with arṣ dbr in epic (49:II:20; 67:V:19).*
160.	šḥq	Town in Ugarit: contributed corvée duty (108:7), quota in wine (110:6), bowmen for army (113:59), tax quota (2042:14),

listed with nine hinterland towns (2077:2). = $^{\text{âl}}$*ša-ḫa-qu*: paid assessment quota with other towns of Ugarit (11.790,8; 11.841,9).*

161. *šly* Locality uncertain: home of a *mḏrǵlm* soldier, gentilic for *šl* (327:4).*

162. *šlmy* Town in Ugarit: contributed wine quota (111:2), producer of oil with quotas on citizens (1082:1), supplied team of oxen (1181:10), home of royal personnel (2015: rev.2), paid tribute for the Emperor of Hittites (2058:31,39), parallel to *qrt* in list of replacements (2119:26). = $^{\text{âl}}$*šal-ma*: town on the Mukiš-Ugarit frontier (17.62, 23; 17.340,v,6).*

163. *šmg* Town or region in Ugarit: contributed tribute for Emperor of Hittites (2058:12), wine for the king's sacrifice (gentilic *šmgy*, 2004:27). Comp. $^{\text{ḫuršan}}$*ši-mi-ga*: frontier Ugarit-Mukiš (17.366,10).*

164. *šmk* Legendary locality: meadow with buffaloes (76:II:9,12). = $^{\text{âl}}$*šam-me-qa*: purchase of land by king (16.139,5).*

165. *šmn* Town in Ugarit: contributed tribute for Hittite Emperor (2058:13); gentilic *šmny*: land assigned to state officals (1102:11), paid wine quota for king's sacrifice (2004:26),

		listed with hinterland people and towns (2076:24). = $^{\hat{a}l}$šam-na-a: city on tax quota list (11.800,30). Comp. $^{\hat{a}l}$šam-na/ ša-am-na: town on Ugarit-Siyannu frontier (17.335:35; 17.368,v,3).*
166.	šmngy	Town of Ugarit: listed with men and towns of the hinterland (2076:25).*
167.	š^{c}rt	Major town in Ugarit: contributed corvée duty (108:4), tax quota (2074:11), asses and men (2040:11), military or royal servants (2015:25), home of seven citizens of Ugarit (315:4-10), paid tribute for Hittite Emperor (2058:13); gentilic š^{c}rty: town of two merchants (311:2,9), mḍrġlm troops (64:25), used parallel to other towns of Ugarit (327:7).*
168.	šql	Town in Ugarit: contributed wine quota for king's sacrifice (2004:25), listed with towns of hinterland for tax quota (2074:32), and personnel (2076:17). = $^{\hat{a}l}$šu-qa-lu: registered for corvée duty (11.841,27), taxation quota (11.800,29), located along river where royal gift of land was made (16.256,5).*
169.	šrš	Town in Ugarit: registered with towns of hinterland (2074:25; 2076:37; 2118:12),

		supplied bowmen for army (113:1), wine for king's sacrifice (2004:32), asses and men (2040:30), tribute for the Emperor (2058:19). = $^{\hat{a}l}$šu-ra-šu contributed corvée service (10.044,12), tax quotas (11.790,17; 11.800,8; 12.34,39).*
170.	tbq	Town in Ugarit: registered with gt-farms supplying rations (1098:10), market for cattle (2039:17), paid contribution for Emperor's tribute (2058:17), region with personnel belonging to the king, including teams of oxen and farm workers (2066:1).*
171.	tkn	Town in Ugarit: registered in list of personnel, parallel to other hinterland localities (2076:27).*
172.	tlmš	Locality in Ugarit: occurs with men and towns of hinterland (2118:17).*
173.	tpḥ	Locality in Ugarit: occurs with men and towns of hinterland (2118:11).*
174.	trzy	Locality in Ugarit: listed in parallel with towns of Ugarit (2118:7).*
175.	ttl	Meso. city of Tuttul: associated with the god Dagan, dgn ttlh (RS 24.244).* Ment. in the Mari Texts.

176.	*ṯbr*	Land of Subartu: ref. to the "Prince of Subartu" in ritual text (2:30); gentilic *ṯbry* in parallel with *krty*, "Cretan" (2117:18).*
177.	*ṯlḫny*	Town in Ugarit: supplied corvée service (109:5), bowmen for the army (113:11), team of oxen (1181:5); gentilic use in list of *mdrǵlm* soldiers (64:17).*
178.	*ṯlrby*	Town in Ugarit: supplied corvée service (109:4), bowmen for army (113:12), team of oxen (1181:5 or 6), associated with vineyards (1081:21).*
179.	*ṯmr*	Town in Ugarit: registered a tax quota in shekels (111:4), supply of bowmen for army (113:20), tribute for the Hittite Emperor (2058:36), possessor of vineyards (1081:4), supply of one team of oxen (1181:13), gentilic *ṯmry* (313:8,10).*
180.	*ṯn*^{c}*y*	Town in Ugarit: registered with other hinterland towns for tax quota (112:11).* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*šan-na-a*, gentilic ending (*Syria* 21, 1940, 127, 31).
181.	*ṯnq*	Town in Ugarit: mentioned in list of workers from hinterland towns (2076:29). Comp. gentilic pl. *ṯnqym*, guild members of *ṯnq*,

(169:rev.4). = $^{\text{âl}}$*šan-ni-qa* (*Syria* 21, 1940, 127, 148, no. III:30).

182.	*ṯpn*	Town in Ugarit: registered with "Reshef towns" of the hinterland (2075:8), associated with a *gt*-farm (2038:1).*
183.	*ṯryn*	Farming region of Ugarit: registered with *gt*-farms for supply of food products (2013:1).
184.	*ṯrm*	Town in Ugarit: contributed quota of tribute for Hittite Emperor (2058:15),
185.	*ṯrmg*	Legendary mountain: above entrance to the abode of Mot, parallel with mountain *ṯrġzz* (51:VIII:3).*
186.	*ṯrmn*	Locality in Ugarit: domain of the king, parallel to name *ugrt* (62:57).*

SECTION B

SYLLABIC PLACE-NAMES

187.	$^{\text{âl}}$*a-gi-mu*	See under *agm*, #3.
188.	$^{\text{âl}}$*aḫ-nab-bu*	See under *uḫnp*, #8.
189.	*eqlâtu* *ša* *aḫ-ra-a-ya*:	Territory of Ugarit, scene of a royal gift of land (15.85,18).*
190.	$^{\text{âl}}$*a-la-la-aḫ*	City of Alalaḫ, capital of Mukiš, at Tell Atcḫana: mentioned in treaty between Šuppiluliuma and Niqmadu (17.340,24), used in oath with divine name, "Ištar of Alalaḫ" (17.237,v,14; 17.340,v,20).*
191.	$^{\text{mât}}$*a-la-ši-ia*	See under *alty*, #15.
192.	$^{\text{mât}}$*al-ṭi*	Land and city of Alše, mod. Tell-Alus 40 km southwest of Aleppo (Astour,#133). Listed as enemy of Hittites in parallel with Ḫanigalbat, Egypt, and Karduniaš (17.407,14).* See *WAT*, 271,3,8.
193.	*âlu*	"The city" = Ugarit, capital and seaport (See *qrt* #153): legal documents of land exchange *ina* *eqli* *ali* (15.136,5; 16.138,7; 16.249,26), ref. to the mayor (king?) of the City (15.137,15).*

194.	$^{\text{mât}}$a-lu-ul-li	See under ull #10.
195.	$^{\text{âl}}$am-mi-za-u	See under amdy, #16.
196.	$^{\text{âl}}$am-qi	City-state of Amqi, north of Mukiš (Nougayrol suggests =Beqa^{c}, PRU IV, p. 253); king of Amqi sends business letter to the Šakin of Ugarit (17.424,2).*
197.	$^{\text{mât}}$a-mu-ur-ri	Land of Amurru, south of Ugarit: ref. to "The gods of Amurru" (16.111,5; 15.24,5), letter from Ištar-muwa, king of Amurru (16.270,11), order for 20 cloth sails of Amurru (16.146,10), royal letters from king of Amurru to king of Ugarit (17.152; 17.286), divorce case of daughter of king of Amurru (17.159; 17.228; 17.396; exchange over daughter of queen-mother (17.82; 17.218; 17.372A; 17.450A; 18.06).*
198.	$^{\text{âl}}$a-na-ni-ya	See under anan, #17.
199.	$^{\text{âl}}$a-na-ku-wa	Hittite city: registered in list of Hittite towns (17.04,v,6), mentioned in treaty of Mursillis II and Niqmadu (17.349B,v,5).*
200.	$^{\text{âl}}$an-ni-ni-ri	Location unknown: home of a witness

		of a horse trade with king of Carchemish (16.180,10).*
201.	$^{\text{âl}}$ap-su-na-ya	See under apsny, #22.
202.	$^{\text{eqel}}$ a-ra-mi-ma	Region of Ugarit: lands of a citizen near Huppatu (16.178,10).*
203.	$^{\text{âl}}$a-ra-ni-ya	See under arny, #27.
204.	$^{\text{âl}}$a-ri	See under ary, #23.
205.	$^{\text{âl}}$ar(i)-mi	Town of Ugarit (=$^{\text{âl}}$a-ri?): registered with hinterland towns for tax quotas (11.790,28; 11.800,25).*
206.	$^{\text{âl}}$a-ri-in-na	Major city of the Hittites (Goetze, Kizzuwatna, p.69ff): used in divine titles, "Šamši of Arinna" (17.79,55; 17.237,v,12; 17.340,v,19), "Adad of Arinna" (17.227,50).*
207.	$^{\text{âl}}$ar-ru-wa	Town near Ugarit-Siyannu frontier (17.335,14; 17.368,v,4).*
208.	$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$a-ša-am-ti-ḫe:	Mountain along northern frontier between Ugarit and Mukiš (17.62,9; 17.339A,A-2).*
209.	$^{\text{âl}}$ašar-ba$^{\text{c}}$la	See under atr b$^{\text{c}}$l, #34.
210.	$^{\text{mât}}$aš-šur	Land of Assyria: termination of hostilities by Hittites (17.59,6).

211.	$^{\text{âl}}$a-tal-lig	See under atlg, #33.
212.	$^{\text{âl}}$at-ka ša-ak-na	Locality in Ugarit: royal land grants (15.114,6).*
213.	$^{\text{eqel}}$aṭ-ma-ni	Territory in Ugarit: royal land grant (15.145, 8,12).*
214.	eqel $^{\text{awil}}$ḫapíri $^{\text{il}}$šamši$^{\text{ši}}$	Territory of the $^{\text{c}}$Apíru under Hittite rule (17.238,7).*
215.	eqel ištar	Territory in Ugarit: royal land grant (16.254 C,9).*
216.	eqlât $^{\text{il}}$šatrana	Territory in Ugarit: gift of land transferred to king's son (16.157,5).*
217.	$^{\text{mât/âl}}$e-mar	Land of Emar: mention of the "Gods of Emar" for protection (12.05), litigation between a man of Emar and a citizen of Ari (17.143,13).*
218.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-pa	City-state of Aleppo (WAT 373, 19): listed with enemies of Mursilis II (17.353,18), under jurisdiction of king of Ugarit (17.349 B,10), city where king of Ugarit had a mansion and salt-fields (17.147,5).*
219.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-bí	Town of Ugarit-Mukiš frontier (17.62,23; 17.340,v,6).*

220.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-bí $^{\text{awil}}$ḫa-pí-ru	Town in Ugarit with enclave of ^{c}Apiru. See under ḫlb ^{c}prm, #65.
221.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-bí $^{\text{ḫuršan}}$ḫa-zi	Town in Ugarit near Mount Casius: registered with hinterland cities for tax quota (11.830,13).*
222.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-pí qar-ra-di	See under ḫlb krd, #64.
223.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫal-pí rap-ši	See under ḫlb rpš, #67.
224.	$^{\text{mât}}$ḫa-ni-gal-bat	Land of Ḫanigalbat, ancient title of Mitanni nation, east of Euphrates: edict of Mursilis II on treatment of fugitives (17.79,14,44), listed as enemy of Hittites with Egypt, Alše, and Kardunias (17.407,13).*
225.	$^{\text{mât}}$ḫa-bi-iš-še	Land of Ḫabišše, evidently a second name for kingdom of Ugarit: parallel to Ugarit (17.355,8).*
226.	ḫa-ap-pu	Territory in Ugarit: site of royal land grant (16.182,6), sale of land between citizens (16.281,8).*
227.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫa-pa-ta-ya	See under ḫbt, #62 and ḫpty, #69.
228.	$^{\text{âl/erṣet}}$ḫa-ar-ma-ni	1) Town and district in Ugarit: near cities of Mulukku and Galba (16.170,v,4,8), royal land grant (15.91,5).*

2) *Ḫarmana*: territory in the border dispute between Ugarit and Siyannu (17.123).*

229. *ḫuršan ḫarranu ša pi-it-ḫa-na*, "Mount of the road of Pitḫana," a mountain on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier near the mountains *Kiburi*, *Ašamtiḫe*, and *Matrani* (17.62,7; 17.339A, A 1)* Nougayrol suggests site of mod. Badâma (*PRU* IV, p. 15).

230. *ḫuršanu ša ḫa-da-am-ga,* mountain on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier, near $^{\text{ḫuršan}}$*i-ga-ri aiali*, "Mount of the field of the stag" (17.62,21; 17:340,v,4).

231. $^{\text{mât}}$*ḫa-at-ti* Land of the Hittites: mentioned only three times in *PRU* III (11.794,7; 15.33,10; 16.386,v,5), but occurs repeatedly in the international texts of *PRU* IV (17.59; etc.) during the Hittite suzerainty over Ugarit.

232. $^{\text{ḫuršan}}$*ḫa-zi* Mount Casius (= *ṣpn* in alphabetic texts): used in divine titles, e.g. "Abode of Ba^{c}l," "Ba^{c}l, Lord of Mount Ḫazi" (16.144,12; 16.157,27; 16.238,18; 16.276,21), and "Adad of Mount Ḫazi" (17.429,2; 17.79,56; 17.237,v,15; 17.340,v,21; 18.06,7).*

233.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫe-en-zu-ri-wa	Locality on the Ugarit-Mukiš frontier: (17.62,13).
234.	$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$ḫe-es-ma-ra-ši -	Mountain on frontier between Ugarit and Mukiš near "Waters of Ḫundurasi" and Zimmari (17.62,4; 17.366,14).*
235.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫi-li/ eqil : ḫu-li -	See under ḫl, #61.
236.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫi-mu-ul-li	Town on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier: last name on the edict of Mursilis II (17.340,v,7), an island-city, ša i-na libbi$^{\text{bi}}$ tâmti (17.62,25).
237.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫi-ši-iš-ši-ba	Hittite city, = Hiššašḫapa (Garstang, GHE, p.12-14): home of witness to judicial case (17.112,3).*
238.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫu-ul-da	Town of Ugarit: area of royal domains, land grants, near river raḫabanu (16.138,19; 15.132,7,11).*
239.	$^{\text{âl}}$ḫu-lu-ri	Town on frontier of Ugarit with Mukiš, listed after magdala (17.62,11).*
240.	mû ḫu-un-du-ra-ši	Location on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier: near Mount Hesmarasi and Zimmari (17.62,3). Nougayrol identifies with marsh-land of the Roudj or the springs south of Derkouch on the Orontes (PRU IV, p.15).

241. $^{\text{âl}}$ḫur-ba-ḫu-li-ba See under ḫrbġlm, #70. More likely different locality in mountains on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier (17.62,15).*

242. $^{\text{mât}}$ḫur-ri Land of the Hurrians, see under ḫry, #71.

243. $^{\text{âl}}$ḫur-ri-ka Town of Ugarit: registered with cities of hinterland for tax quotas (11.790, 25; 11.800,4; 11.841,21).*

244. ḫuršanu ša a-ia-li = $^{\text{ḫuršan}}$i-ga-ri aiali - See under ayly, #9.

245. ḫuršanu ša ši-mi-ga See under šmg, #163.

246. $^{\text{âl}}$ili-iš-tam-i See under ilštm^{c}, #14.

247. $^{\text{âl}}$înu-qap-at See under ^{c}nqpat, #135.

248. $^{\text{âl}}$înu-ma-ka See under ^{c}nmk, #134.

249. $^{\text{âl}}$iṣṣûru Town of Ugarit: registered with other hinterland towns for quota in grain and beef (10.044,7). = iṣṣûr-be-li: region with royal land grants(16.248,7; 16.160,7).*

250. $^{\text{âl}}$ir-ḫa-an-da Hittite city: home of a god of healing, "Apsukka of Irḫanda" (17.383,35). See Garstang, GHE, p. 124.

251.	$^{\text{âl}}$i-ri-ma-aš	Locality unknown: associated with Ugaritic town of Apsuna (17.383,35).*
252.	$^{\text{âl}}$ir-ri	City-state of Irrita = Urfa/Edessa: ref. to the gods of irri in salutation (17.429,3). See Garstang, GHE, p.54,56; WAT, 1,3; 5,5.
253.	$^{\text{âl}}$iš-ḫu-pi-it-ta	Hittite city: abode of deity, "Adad of Išhupitta" (17.342,v,3). Garstang locates it at meeting of rivers Iris and Lycus (GHE, p.25).
254.	$^{\text{eqlât}}$iš-qi	Territory of Ugarit: lands of išqi in royal exchange (16.178,4). = iš-ši-qi: region with vineyards, olive-trees and a garrison tower, $^{\text{bit}}$dimti (16.343,5).*
255.	$^{\text{âl}}$iz-pi	See under hzp, #53.
256.	$^{\text{eqel}}$:ga-bi-ni	Territory of Ugarit: site of royal land grant (16.204,12).*
257.	$^{\text{âl}}$gal-ba	Town in southern part of Ugarit, remained after pact with Siyannu in control of fields of Harmanu (16.170,v,11).*
258.	$^{\text{âl}}$ga-an-na	See under gn^{c}y, #47, or gn, #46.
259.	$^{\text{âl}}$gi$_{5}$-ba-la	Ugarit sea-port, mod. Djeble, south

		of Latakia: one of the cities retained by Ugarit in frontier treaty with Siyannu (17.335,19).*
260.	$^{\text{âl}}$*gul-ba-ta*	Town of Ugarit: registered for tax quotas (11.830,12; 15.20,2), located on frontier with Mukiš (17.340,v,6).*
261.	$^{\text{âl}}$*gur-a-ta*	Town of Carchemish, = Kurda/ *kur-a-at* (WAT, 181,7): home of merchants of Carchemish (17.146,38,52).*
262.	$^{\text{mât}}$*kabtu-ri*	The land of Caphtor = Crete: ship of merchant of Ugarit with cargo from *kabtu-ri* (16.238,10). See under *kptr* #90.*
263.	$^{\text{âl}}$*kan-ka-ki*	Town on frontier between Ugarit and Mukiš (cf. $^{\text{âl}}$*kakukki*, WAT 185,15): edict of Mursilis II (17.62,14; 17:339A,A 6).*
264.	$^{\text{eqel}}$*ka-an-na-bi-ya* -	Territory of Ugarit: area of royal land grants (16.239,7; 16.250,11).*
265.	$^{\text{âl}}$*ka-an-za-ta*	Town on frontier of Ugarit-Mukiš: (17.62,6).
266.	$^{\text{âl}}$*kar*/ *eqel kar*	Territory of Ugarit: site of lands given to the king, parallel with *eqlati ša ša-a-ya* (16.249,5), home of Sinaranu, merchant with ship to

		Caphtor (16.150,14).
267.	$^{\text{mât/ál}}$ka-ra$^{\text{il}}$du-ni-ia-aš	Country and capital of Babylonia: referred to as enemy of Hittites in Mursilis II-Niqmepa treaty, parallel with Egypt, Ḥanigalbat, Nuhašše, and Mukiš (17.79,13; 17.349B,7; 17.357,7; 17.448,1).*
268.	$^{\text{mât/âl}}$kar-ga-miš	Country and capital of Carchemish west of Euphrates, see under krgmš, #91. Most frequently mentioned of all foreign cities: royal letters (11.834,5, 16.03,1, etc.), edicts showing state of Ugarit under the domain of king of Carchemish (16.270; 18.06; 17.59; etc.), economic problems, as death of merchants (17.146; 18.115).
269.	$^{\text{âl}}$ka-ra-aḫ-na	Hittite city of Karaḫna, between Išhupitta and Marišta (Garstang, GHE, p.25): associated with the deity $^{\text{il}}$LAMA (17.450,v,6).*
270.	$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$ki-bu-ri	Mountain on frontier between Ugarit and Mukiš, near Mount of the Road of Pitḫana (17.62,8; 17.366,17).*
271.	$^{\text{âl}}$ki-na-du	Ugaritic town on Siyannu frontier (17.335,20).*

272.	$^{\text{âl}}$ki-iz-zu-wa-at-na -	Hittite city-state of Kizzuwatna (A. Goetze, Kizzuwatna, 75-81), directly north of Syria: used in titles of deity Ḫebat of the Hittites, edict of Šuppiluliuma (17.340,v,16), of Mursilis II (17.237,v,13).*
273.	$^{\text{eqlât}}$ku-ḫi-ia-na ali	District of Ugarit, perhaps near the capital city, âlu: lands offered to the king, Ammistamru II (15.114,5).*
274.	$^{\text{eqlât}}$ku-ul-ku-li	Territory of Ugarit: sale of land by the king (16.131,18,24).*
275.	$^{\text{âl}}$ku-um-ba	Town of Ugarit: the produce of Kumba was given by the king to a citizen Tulaya (16.202,4).*
276.	$^{\text{nâr}}$ku-wa-an-ti	River within boundaries of Ugarit, near "The River," Orontes?, and the town of Šuqali (16.256,5).*
277.	$^{\text{âl}}$lab(i)nu-ma	See under lbnm, #96.
278.	$^{\text{âl}}$la-in-ta	Hittite city of Landa, associated in divine titles with Hattena: $^{\text{il}}$be-el-ti $^{\text{âl}}$la-in-ta as witness of Mursilis II -Niqmepa Treaty (17.349 B, 8).* See Garstang, GHE, p.7.
279.	$^{\text{âl}}$ma-ag-da-la	Frontier Ugarit-Mukiš: see under mgdly, #100.

280.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ma (-aʾ)-qa-bu	See under m^{c}qb, #110.
281.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ma'rabu/ maḫrapu	See under m^{c}rb, #112.
282.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ma-a-ḫa-di	See under maḫd, #101.
283.	$^{\hat{a}l}$mahsisi (SAG.DU)	Town of Ugarit: registered for city tax quota (15.183,3), royal land grants (15.168,5; 16.148,v,11), gifts of a citizen, Nanu (16.182,17), royal gift of a house (16.250,8), home of a legal witness (16.359A,4).*
284.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ma-ra-el	See under mrel, #117).
285.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ma-ra-ba	Town of Ugarit (= $^{\hat{a}l}$ma^{c}/ḫrabu?): citizen of this town in judicial case before official of Carchemish (17.248,3,5).*
286.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ma-ra-ili	Town of Ugarit: frontier between Ugarit and Mukiš (17.340,v,7).*
287.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ma-ṣi-bat/ ma-ṣa-bu	See under mṣbt, #115.
288.	$^{eql\hat{a}t}$ma-aš-a-li	Territory of Ugarit, "The lands of the Oracle:" division of royal properties (15.120,5).*
289.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ma-at-a-ki-mi	Town retained by Ugarit in border settlement with Siyannu: (17.335,17).*
290.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ma-at-qab	See under mtqb, #119.

291.	$^{\text{âl}}$ma-ti-ili	Town of Ugarit: site of royal gifts and counter-gifts (15.118,6).*
292.	$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$ma-at-ra-ni-ya	Mountains on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier: listed with Mount kiburi and Mount ašamtiḫe (17.62,10; 17.366,18).*
293.	$^{\text{âl}}$mi-ḫi	Town of Ugarit: registered with other hinterland cities for tax and corvée quotas (11.790,30; 11.800,26; 11.830,7), home-town of witness to legal document of the king (17.28,26).*
294.	$^{\text{mât}}$mi-iṣ-ri	Land of Egypt, see mṣr, #116.
295.	$^{\text{âl}}$mi-ra-ar	Town of Ugarit: in territory taken from Mukiš (17.62,12; 17.339A,A 4). = mu-ra-ar of Alalaḫ, WAT, p.156.
296.	$^{\text{âl}}$mu-a-ri	See under m^{c}r, #111.
297.	$^{\text{eqlât}}$mu-ba-li	Territory of Ugarit in Ḫuppatu: site of royal land grant (16.178,8).*
297.	$^{\text{mât/âl}}$mu-gi-iš	Land of Alalaḫ, see under mgšḫ,#102.
298.	$^{\text{âl}}$mu-lu-uk-ki	Major city of Ugarit, see under mlk, #106.
299.	$^{\text{êqêl}}$nab(a)ki-ma	Territory of Ugarit: see under nbkm, #120.

300.	$^{\text{nâr}}$*na-ḫa-ra*/ $^{\text{eqlât}}$*na-ḫa-ra-ya*:	River land of Ugarit under domain of the king, area of royal land grants (16.132,10; 16.135,4; 16.157,6), sales of vineyards (16.154,7,17,24), fields with olive-trees (16.343,13; 16.148,9).*
301.	$^{\text{âl}}$*na-ak-ḫa-ti*	Town of Ugarit, received in territory acquired from Mukiš (17.340,v,5).*
302.	$^{\text{âl}}$*nanu*	See under *nnu*, #125.
303.	$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$*na-na-a*	Mountain area on frontier between Ugarit and Mukiš (17.340,v,6).
304.	$^{\text{âl}}$*na-ap-ša-ti*	Town of Ugarit, acquired from Mukiš: Edict of Mursilis II (17.62,17).*
305.	*nāru*	"The River" = Orontes? Nougayrol suggests =$^{\text{nâr}}$*raḫbana* (PRU III, p.266): associated with $^{\text{âl}}$*šu-qa-li* and the tributary $^{\text{nâr}}$*ka-wa-an-ti* (16.256,5).*
306.	$^{\text{âl}}$*na-ša*	Town on frontier of Ugarit and Mukiš (17.62,12). See *ns*, #126.
307.	$^{\text{âl}}$*na-qa-bi*	Town of Ugarit: registered with other hinterland cities for tax quota (11.790,19).*
308.	$^{\text{mât}}$*ni-i*	Land of Nii =$^{\text{mât}}$*ni-ḫi*/$^{\text{âl}}$*ni-ḫi*, south of Aleppo, part of kingdom of Alalaḫ (*Idri-mi*, 37): listed with Nuhašše

		and Mukiš as the enemy of the Hittites (17.340,3).* See *WAT*, p.156).
309.	$^{\text{âl}}$*ni-da-bi*	Town on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier, see under *ndb*, #121.
310.	$^{\text{âl}}$*nu-ba-an-na*	City of Carchemish: associated with the abode of the deity $^{\text{il}}$*nin-gal* in Hittite royal documents (17.146,51; 17.237,v,14; 17.340,v,20).*
311.	$^{\text{mât}}$*nu-ha-aš-ši*	Land of Nuhašše, southeast of Aleppo, incorporated into Alalaḫ: listed by Hittite rulers with enemy nations (17.79,15; 17.132,3; 17.227,3; 17.334,5,9; 17.340,3; 17.349B,10), problem of fugitives (17.369A,9).*
312.	$^{\text{mât}}$*babili*	Land of Babylon: registered on seal of Šuppiluliuma, no.1 (PRU IV,p.30).
313.	$^{\text{âl}}$*ba-aq-at*	See under *bq$^{\text{c}}$t*, #39.
314.	$^{\text{âl}}$*ba-ṣi-ri*	See under *bṣr*, #38.
315.	$^{\text{âl}}$*be-ka-ištar*	Town of Ugarit: presented as gift to the king (16.269,10).*
316.	$^{\text{âl}}$*be-ka-ni*	Town of Ugarit: registered with hinterland cities for tax quotas (10.044,7; 11.790,4), quota in silver for $^{\text{awil}}$ $^{\text{âl}}$*be-ka-ni* (11.839,8), tablet of the

		chariots of $^{\text{âl}}$*be-ka-ni* (12.34,1).
317.	$^{\text{âl}}$*bi-i-ri*	Major city of Ugarit, see under *bir*, #36.
318.	$^{\text{mât}}$*bi-ru-u-ti*	City-state of Beirut, see #37.
319.	$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$*bir-zi-ḫe*	Mountain range on frontier of Ugarit and Mukiš, =Berze on west bank of the Orontes (Dussaud map IX,b-3): listed near *Bituḫuliwi* (17.62,2).*
320.	$^{\text{âl}}$*bi-tu-ḫu-li-bi*	Town of Ugarit on frontier with Mukiš (17.62,1; 17.366,12).*
321.	$^{\text{âl}}$*pa-ni-iš-ta-i*	Town of Ugarit in frontier territory taken from Mukiš, = mod. Baniš, northeast of Idlib (Astour, #150): listed near Mount Aiali (17.62,22; 17.340,v,5).*
322.	$^{\text{mât}}$*par-ga*	Land of *Parga*: northwest of Aleppo (Smith, *Idri-mi*, Map c-2), letter from king of Parga to $^{\text{awil}}$*šakin* of Ugarit (15.19,1).*
323.	$^{\text{âl}}$*pu-gul-e*	Town of Ugarit: locality on frontier of Ugarit with Mukiš (17.62,18; 17.340,v,3).*
324.	$^{\text{eqel/nâr}}$*ra-aḫ-ba-na-ma*	Territory and river of Ugarit: domain of the king with sales and land grants (16.131,16; 16.132,9, etc.).

325.	$^{\text{âl}}$*ra-ak-ba*	Town of Ugarit, see *rkby*, #156.
326.	$^{\text{âl}}$*raq-du*/ *riq-di*	Town of Ugarit, see *rqd*, #157.
327.	$^{\text{eqel}}$*si-il-a*/ $^{\text{âl}}$*si-il-ḫa-na*	Territory and town of Ugarit: site of royal land grants (16.204,9; 16.363,4,v 8), family inheritance (16.249,5), located near $^{\text{eqel}}$*kar* (Ibid, 5).*
328.	$^{\text{âl}}$*si-na-ru*	Town of Ugarit, see *snr*, #131.
329.	$^{\text{mât}}$*si-ia(an)-ni*	Country of Siyannu, along coast to south of Ugarit and Ušnata: see under *syn*, #128.
330.	$^{\text{âl}}$*su-la-da*	Town on frontier of Ugarit with Mukiš (17.62,24; 17.340,v,7; 18.116,2).*
331.	$^{\text{âl}}$*za-mi-ir-ti*	Town on frontier of Ugarit with Mukiš (17.62,24; 17.340,v,7).*
332.	$^{\text{âl}}$*za-za-ḫa-ru-wa*	Town on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier (17.62,5). Astour suggests mod. Sahirin near Riḥa (Astour, #152). See Alalaḫ *suḫaru* (WAT,p.163).
333.	$^{\text{âl}}$*zi-im-ma-ŕi*	Town of Ugarit: = mod. Zummarin north of Darkoush? Town on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier (17.62,3; 17.366,13).*

334.	$^{\text{âl}}$*zi-in-za-ri*	City-state of Zinzar, on the Orontes above Hamath: legal document, ref. to "Istar of Zinzar" (18.02,3).* See Astour, #39.
335.	$^{\text{ál}}$*zi-qa-ri*	Locality unknown (18.04,3). Nougayrol suggests a scribal error for $^{\text{âl}}$*si-na-ri* (PRU IV, p.255).
336.	$^{\text{eqlat}}$*ṣa(-a)-i*	Town of Ugarit, see under *ṣ^{c}*, #145.
337.	$^{\text{âl}}$*ṣa-^{c}a-qu*	Town of Ugarit, see *ṣ^{c}q*, #146.
338.	$^{\text{eqel}}$*ṣi-ip-pi-ri*	Territory of Ugarit under domain of the king: *i-na* $^{\text{nâr}}$*ra-ah-ba-ni* (16.157,7), *i-na* : *na-ba-ki-mi* (16.239,6).*
339.	$^{\text{mât}}$*ṣi-du-na*	Phoenician country and sea-port, capital city of Sidon: letter in which king of Sidon calls the king of Ugarit *aḫi-ia* (11.723,2).*
340.	$^{\text{mât}}$*su-bar-ti*	Land of Subartu, see under *ṯbr*,#176.
341.	$^{\text{âl}}$*ša-ḫa-qu*	Town of Ugarit, see under *šḫq*, #160.
342.	$^{\text{âl}}$*ša-ak-na*	Town of Ugarit (15.114). =$^{\text{al}}$*at-ka ša-ak-na*, #212?
343.	$^{\text{âl}}$*šal-ma*/ *ša-al-ma*	Town on Ugarit-Mukiš frontier, see under *šlm*, #162.

344.	$^{\hat{a}l}$*šam-me-qa*/ *šam-ni-qa*	Town of Ugarit, see under *šmk*, #164.
345.	$^{\hat{a}l}$*šam-na-a*	Town of Ugarit, see under *šmn*,#165.
346.	$^{\hat{a}l}$*ša-mu-ḫa*	Locality identified by a shrine to deity: "Adad of Šamuḫa" (17.450,v,2).* Astour suggests mod. Semka, 21 km. ENE of Ma^{c}aret-en-No^{c}man (Astour, #84.). (See. Garstang, *GHE*, p.7).
347.	$^{\hat{a}l}$*ša-ni-zu-la*	Town on frontier between Ugarit and Mukiš (17.62,16).*
348.	$^{\hat{a}l}$*ša-pi-il*	Town of Ugarit: royal land grants (15.147,7). = $^{\hat{a}l}$*wa-na-a-lum* *ša-pi-il*, "The Lower Wanalum" in parallel with $^{\hat{a}l}$*wa-na-a-lum* *reš*, see #375.
349.	$^{\hat{a}l}$*ša-ri-iš-ša*	Hittite city, associated with the deity, Adad of Šarišša" (17.342,v,2; 17.450,v,1). See KUB IV 45,I-73 and A. Goetze, *Kizzuwatna*, p.69ff.
350.	^{eqlat}*ša-ri-ma*	Fields of Ugarit under domain of the king, in or near *Ḫuppatu* (16.178,7).*
351.	$^{\hat{a}l}$*ša-te-ga*	Town of Carchemish? King of Carchemish demands indemnity for death of the *maru*^{m} $^{\hat{a}l}$*ša-te-gá* (17.234,8,14).*

352.	$^{\hat{a}l}$še-ta	Town of Ugarit, located in the territory annexed from Mukiš (17.62,19; 17.339A,A 8; 17.340,v,3). May be the mod. Deir Seta north of Idlib (Dussaud Map X, A-1).
353.	$^{\hat{a}l}$šipatu (SIG)	Town of Ugarit: registered with other hinterland towns for tax quota (11.790,1).*
354.	$^{\hat{a}l}$šub-ba-ni	Town of Ugarit, see under šbn, #158.
355.	$^{\hat{a}l}$šu-uk-si	Town on frontier between Ugarit and Siyannu-Ušnata, may be mod. Tell Soukas (Dussaud Map VII, A-2): retained neutral position after treaty with Ḫarmana (17.123,2; 18.01,4), but its fields were divided up.
356.	$^{\hat{a}l}$šu-ra-šu	Town of Ugarit, see under šrš, #169.
357.	$^{\hat{a}l}$du-un-na	Hittite city: listed in parallel to $^{\hat{a}l}$a-an-ku-wa (17.349B,v,6). See Garstang, GHE, p.72.
358.	$^{\hat{a}l}$dur-mi-it-ta	Hittite city: associated with places of the gods (17.342,v,6). See Garstang, GHE, p.14.
359.	$^{\hat{a}l}$ta-ga-ri-la	Town of Ugarit: under jurisdiction of Ammistamru II (16.144,v,3).*

360.	$^{\text{âl}}$ta-ri-bu	Town of Ugarit: listed with cities of hinterland for tax quotas (11.800,32; 11.841,25).* See Astour #79.
361.	$^{\text{mât}}$tar-ḫu-da-aš-ši	Land of Tarḫudašši: under domain of the king of Carchemish (17.42,1; 17.158). Astour describes $^{\text{d}}$Tarḫu as an East Anatolian god (HS, p. 63).
362.	$^{\text{âl}}$tu-ni-ip	City-state of Tunip, locality uncertain: associated with the abode of the deity Ištar (17.459,v,2; 18.06,7). Astour doubts identification with Tell Açana, south of Alalaḫ (Astour, #6). See S. Smith, Idri-mi, p,56.
363.	$^{\text{âl}}$ṭe-ba-qu	City of Ugarit, see under ṭbq, #76.
364.	$^{\text{âl}}$u-bu-su	Town of Ugarit, see under ubs, #1.
365.	$^{\text{mât/âl}}$u-ga-ri-it	Capital of the kingdom of Ugarit, land of Ugarit, see under ugrt, #5 and qrt, #153.
366.	$^{\text{âl}}$ul-la-mi	Town of Ugarit, see under ulm, #11.
367.	$^{\text{âl}}$ul-mu-wa	Town in frontier territory annexed from Mukiš (17.62,12).*
368.	$^{\text{dimti}}$um-ma-ti	District of Ugarit under domain of the king (16.239,22).* Comp. dmt#50.

369.	$^{\text{âl}}$*u-bur-a*	Town of Ugaritic hinterland: registered with cities for tax quotas (10.044,4; 11.790,3; 11.800,1). See *urb*^{c}*y*, #2.
370.	$^{\text{âl}}$*u-nu-ḫi*	City of Unuḫi, locality uncertain: home of a witness to royal document (17.251,20).*
371.	$^{\text{âl}}$*u-ra*	Hittite city: home of merchants in legal action against Ugarit (17.319,5), merchants of Ura as witnesses before king of Ugarit (16.114,v,6), before king of Carchemish with four of ten from Ura (18.20,v,7-10), four other merchants as witnesses (17.316).* See *WAT*, 142,13; 154,10; Astour #102.
372.	$^{\text{âl}}$*u-ra-e*	Town south of Ugarit, retained by Siyannu after border agreement (17.335, 37).* Comp. *u-ri-e* (*WAT*, p.157).
373.	$^{\text{âl}}$*u-da-a*	Hittite city: two citizens of Uda in business agreement with king of Ugarit (16.114,v,6). See A. Goetze, *Kizzuwatna*, p.69 and Garstang (*GHE*, p.83).
374.	$^{\text{âl}}$*uš-na-ti*	City-state of Ušnatu, ally of Siyannu: royal letters of king (17.83,3; 17.143,4; 17.288,1), edict of Mursilis II

assigning Ušnatu to Siyannu (17.335,38; 17.382,16), Šakin of Ušnatu addresses Šakin of Ugarit as beli-ia (17.425,4), release of marē$^{\hat{a}l}$ušnati from punishment (17.393,7,8).*

375. $^{\hat{a}l}$wa-na-a-lum reš Town and district in domain of the king of Ugarit: site of royal land grants (15.147,v,6).* Note also $^{\hat{a}l}$wa-na-a-lum ša-pi-il identifying "Upper and Lower Wanalum."

376. $^{\hat{a}l}$ya-'a-ni-ya Frontier Ugarit-Mukiš, see y^{c}ny, #79.

377. $^{\hat{a}l}$ya-ku-na-mi/ ya-ku-na^{c}amu (SIG$_5$) Town of Ugarit on frontier with Mukiš, see ykn^{c}m, #75.

378. $^{\hat{a}l}$ya-al-da Town of Ugarit on frontier with Mukiš (17.62,11). =$^{\hat{a}l}$ya-la-di (15.20,3).*

379. $^{\hat{a}l}$ya-ar-qa-ni Town on frontier between Ugarit and Mukiš (17.62,5; 17.366,15). = Mount Iaraqu (Annals of Shalmaneser (Lukenbill, I,653) identified by Dussaud as Mount Bariša (Dussaud Map X,A-1). See Astour, #142

380.	$^{\hat{a}l}$*ya-ar-ti-um*	Town of Ugaritic hinterland, see under $y^{c}rt$, #80.
381.	$^{\hat{a}l}$*ya-at-ba*	Town of Ugarit: part of territory annexed from Mukiš (17.62,13).* Comp. Alalaḫ place-name *ya-at-ḫa-pa* (WAT, p.155).

SECTION C

GT-NAMES (ALPHABETIC)

382.	*gt-alḫb*	Winepress-farm of *alḫb* (per. name): listed with farms and towns of the hinterland (1098:16), supplied personnel for royal service (2015:27).*
383.	*gt-ilštm*^{c}	Winepress-farm of town of *ilštm*^{c} (see #14): animals slaughtered in house of citizen (1153:1).*
384.	*gt-aġld*	Winepress-farm of *aġld* (per. name): supplied personnel for royal service (2015:rev.5).*
385.	*gt-ipṯl*	Winepress-farm of *ipṯl* (per. name): furnished work-teams with other *gt*-farms (170:11), source of quality wine (1084:19), supplied six teams of oxen (2038:7), register of farm implements (2048:13).*
386.	*gt-irbṣ*	"Winepress-farm of the Court" (Gordon, #2304): associated with list of workers (152:2), men and teams of hinterland farms (170:15).*
387.	*gt-bir*	Winepress-farm of town of *bir* (see #36): received rations from the state (2013:2).*

388.	*gt-bn tbšn*	Winepress-farm of *bn tbšn* (per. name): listed with major towns of Ugarit having merchants (311:1).*
389.	*gt-b^{c}ln*	"Winepress-farm of *Ba^{c}l*:" received royal state rations (2013:5), supplied four workers for the *bt* *alpm* (2103:6).*
390.	*gt-gwl*	Winepress-farm of town of *gwl* (see #42): source of high quality wine (1084:18), supplied eight teams of oxen (2038:4).*
391.	*gt-gl^{c}d*	Winepress-farm of the town of *gl^{c}d* (see #45): furnished workers and teams (170:2).*
392.	*gt-dprnm*	"Winepress-farm of the Juniper Tree:" supplier of wine and rations in *ddm* (1101:8).*
393.	*gt-ḥdṯt*	"The new winepress-farm:" source of high quality wine (1084:12), listed with hinterland *gt*-farms (1098:22).*
394.	*gt-ḥrṯm*	"Winepress-farm of the Plowmen:" craftsmen stationed there (1024: rev.11), deposit of farm implements (2048:17).*

395.	*gt-ḫldy*	"Winepress-farm of the Cave:" received royal state rations (2013:10).*
396.	*gt-ṯbq*	Winepress-farm of the town of *ṯbq* (see #73): source of high quality wine (1084:5).*
397.	*gt-ykn^{c}m*	Winepress-farm of the town of *ykn^{c}m* (see #75): registered with list of personnel (1061:15).*
398.	*gt-yny*	Winepress of the town of *yny* (see #77): assigned a group of workers (1o43:10).*
399.	*gt-knpy*	Winepress-farm of *knpy* (per. name): registered with hinterland *gt*-farms (1098:18), market for cattle and geese (1129:10).*
400.	*gt-mzln*	Winepress-farm of *mzln* (per. name): registered in district of *ilštm^{c}* (146:16-22), with personnel as other hinterland *gt*-farms (1061:1).*
401.	*gt-mlkym*	Winepress-farm of the town of *mlk* (see #106): registered on list of guilds and their quotas (115:5; 169:rev.2).*
402.	*gt-mlkt*	"Winepress-farm of the Queen:"

	supplier of olive-oil (1096:1).*
403. gt-m^{c}br	"Winepress-farm of the Harvest" (Gordon, UT, #1807), registered with localities of the hinterland (1098:12).*
404. gt-m^{c}rb	Winepress-farm of the town of m^{c}rb, "Western-town" (see #112): listed with personnel of Ugarit (1061:3). Gentilic m^{c}rby: source of high quality wines (1084:8).*
405. gt-nbk	"Winepress-farm of the Well," or farm of the town of nbkm, #120: home of a palace servant (1099:19).*
406. gt-ngr	"Winepress-farm of the Carpenter:" furnished work-teams (170:3).*
407. gt-nḫl	"Winepress-farm of the Wady," or of the town of nḫl, #124: market place for cattle and geese (1129:9).*
408. gt-npk	"Winepress-farm of the Well" (= gt nbk?): with fields belonging to a guild member (300:rev.13).*
409. gt-sknm	"Winepress-farm of the Two Stewards" or "Two Stelas:" source of high quality wine (1084:3).*

410.	gt-sġy	Winepress-farm of the town of sġy (see #133): supplier of high quality wine (1084:15).*
411.	gt-^{c}mq	"Winepress-farm of the Valley" (or of the "Strong Ones"): supplied farm implements (2048:9).*
412.	gt-^{c}ṯtrt	**"Winepress-farm of Astarte:" furnished workers and teams (107:6).***
413.	gt-ġl	Winepress-farm of ġl (per. name): craftsmen stationed there (1024: rev.15), received rations with hinterland gt-farms (1098:14).*
414.	gt-prn	Winepress-farm of prn (per. name): registered in the district of ilštm^{c} (146:3-14).*
415.	gt-tġyn	Winepress-farm of tġyn (per. name): furnished personnel with various gt-farms and towns of hinterland (2118:6).*
416.	gt-trgnds	Winepress-farm of trgnds (per. name): supplier of grains and wine (2092:15).*
417.	gt-ṯmr	Winepress-farm of the town of ṯmr (see #179): registered with fields and vineyards (2027:3).*

418.	gt-tpn	Winepress-farm of the town of tpn (see #182): furnisher of teams of workers and oxen (2038:1).*
419.	gt-trmn	Winepress-farm of trmn (town of trmn, see #184, or per. name, Gordon #2749): supplied personnel with other hinterland towns (1098:20), market place for cattle and geese (1129:10).*

CHAPTER II

THE ETYMOLOGY OF THE ALPHABETIC PLACE NAMES

A cursory examination of the following toponyms and their linguistic affinities will be sufficient to discover that an overwhelming majority are West Semitic or Common Semitic in their derivation. The proportion of Semitic elements in the place-names is substantially higher than that found in Ugaritic personal names. Evidently the influence of migrating populations tended to introduce more foreign terms into the personal names than into the names of localities. Thus, the earlier Semitic culture marked its priority and more permanent status in the toponyms of Northern Syria.

Professor A. M. Honeyman concluded that 84% of the alphabetic names he analyzed in 1951 had Semitic origins (TUTS, p.83). Now, with twice as many place-names at our disposal, it is significant that this ratio remains approximately unchanged (see Statistical Summary, p.130).

For convenience of cross-reference, the same numbers will be assigned to the alphabetic names in this chapter that were used in Section A of the first chapter.

1. *ubš* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*u-bu-ZU/su*: Com. Sem. for "storehouse," "granary, cf. Heb. אֵבוּס "feeding-trough," Akk. *bit abusâti*, "house of fodder" (Gordon #36). See art. in *CAD* "A" p.92.

2. *ubr^{c}y* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*u-bur-a*: West Sem. rt. *br^{c}*, "to ascend, surpass." The prosthetic aleph, as in *ušpt*, "quiver," and *uṣb^{c}t*, "fingers", is not freq. in Heb., but is similar to Arab. morphology (Honeyman, p.75).

3. *agm* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*a-gi-mu*: West Sem., related to Heb. אֲגַם, "marshy pool," "reed-swamp." (*BDB*, p.8). Virolleaud prefers another root meaning "citadel, hill-post" (*Syria*, 1940, p. 141).

4. *agny*: gentilic form of West Sem. *agn*, Heb. אַגָּן, "bowl." Gordon suggests rt. for "fire" in parallel with *išt* (52:31), perhaps cognate to San. *agni*, Lat. *ignis* (Gordon, #65). The first conotation could represent a natural feature such as a basin-shaped valley.

5. *ugrt* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*u-ga-ri-it*: may be related to Sum. A.GAR and Akk. *ugaru*, "field, ground," from which also the name of the deity *Ugr* who may have been the founding god of the city. Cf. Minoan div. name *A-ku-ru*.

6. *udm*: West Sem. rt. like that of Heb. אֲדָמָה, "earth," "ground," or Heb. אָדֹם, "ruddy, red-colored soil." Cf. OT place-name *Edom*, Gen. 36:32, Ez. 32:29.

7. *adddy*: Gentilic of Philistine city Ashdod = Heb. אַשְׁדּוֹד (Jos. 11:22, I Sam.5:5), from West Sem. rt. אָשָׁד,

"foundation," Akk. *išdu*, "floor, foundation." Used for lower slopes of mountains (BDB, p.78).

8. *uḫnp* = $^{\text{âl}}$*uḫ-nap-pu*: West Sem word *ḫnp*, as Heb. חָנֵף, "incline, decline." Heb. connotation becomes negative to mean "polluted, profane," but Arab. حَنَفَ is inclination in the right direction. The force of the prosthetic aleph may be elative, adding stress to the main idea, thus "A most polluted place," or "steep incline."

9. *ayly* = $^{\text{âl/ḫuršan}}$*a-ia-li*: from Com. Sem. root *ayl*, Akk. *ayalu*, Heb. אַיָּל, "stag, deer." Cf. Gk. εειογλ.. See Gordon #148, CAD, "A", p.225.

10. *ull* = $^{\text{mât}}$*a-lu-ul-li*: Perhaps derived from Sem. word for "weak, insufficient," Heb. אֱלִל, or fem. n. אַלָּה, "oak-tree." Note also the Akk. month name *ulūlu*.

11. *ulm* = $^{\text{âl}}$*u-lam-ma* (Nuzu), cf. $^{\text{URU}}$*ullamma* (KBo III, 46). May be originally from West Sem. אוּל, "be in front of, procede," thus אוּלָם, "porch," representing a prominent topographical feature of the terrain.

12. *aln*: Com. Sem. for "Oak-tree," as Akk. *allanu*, Heb. אַלּוֹן. Cf. Hurrian *allani* = "Lady" (Friedrich, *HW*, p. 319), **See art. in *CAD* "A" p. 354-55.**

13. *ilšiy*: name of a wilderness (Gordon #209), div. element *il* with unidentified root *šiy*. Comp. Heb. שָׁאָה, "roar, make a din" and תְּשֻׁאָה, "roar of the storm" (Job 30:22). Cf. *šiy dm*, "shedding blood," Gordon #2368.

14. *ilštm*^{c} = $^{\hat{a}l}$*il-iš-tam-i*: "God of Hearing," name of a shrine or oracle where the deity attends. *šm*^{c} is Com. Sem. as Akk. šemû, Heb. שָׁמַע, Arab. سَمِعَ meaning "to hear, harken." See Gordon #163; *BDB*, p.1033.

15. *alṯy* = $^{m\hat{a}t}$*a-la-ši-ia*, the land of Alasia/Cyprus: Possibly of Hurrian derivation, the word *allašši*, "queenship" (Friedrich, *HW*, Sup.2, p.35).

16. *amḏy*/*amzy* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*a-mi-za*: Amorite divine name, *'Amm* with suffixal formative *-za* (Gelb, NPN, p.192). Cf. Mari per. name *A-mi-za-ab-di* (Huffmon, p.167). Alternate root might be West Sem. *'am*, used for the "Mother-city" =the metropolis in II Sam. 20:19, also in Phoen. (Harris, *GPL*, p. 78).

17. *anan* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*a-na-ni-ia*: Name of Hurrian deity, *'An* and suff. *-an* (cf. Alalaḫ per. name *Anania*, *WAT*, p.128). First element may be Sem. interrogative *'ana* making it a place called "Where is *'An*?" See Huffmon, *APNM*, p.168.

18. *inbb*: mythological location parallel to *uġr*, mountain abode of *'Anat*. Perhaps derived from Akk. *embubu* or *ebbūbu*, "pipe, flute (CAD "E" p.137). The West Sem. element בָבָה, "gate, opening" may be involved.

19. *uġr*: West Sem root *ġr*, "mountain," as Heb. חַר with prosthetic aleph. Elative idea may be "Steep or High Mountain."

20. aġt: probably non-Semitic, although Honeyman suggests a relationship to the Arab. غَوَى, "err," as in أغوِيّة, "dangerous place" (Honeyman #52).

21. ap: the Com. Sem. term like Akk. appu, Heb. אַף, "nose, face, nipple." Evidently it described a salient feature in the local terrain. Cf. Hur. ^{d}Apu (NPN, p.201).

22. apsny: = ${}^{\hat{a}l}$ap-su-na-ya, a Sum. loan word, name of the deity Apsu, or the Temple of Ea (Clay, PNCP, p.159).

23. ary: may be = to ${}^{\hat{a}l}$a-ri. It could derive from the West Sem. term for "stall, animal crib," as Heb. אֻרְיָה, and Arab. أرِيّ. Cf. Hur. ar, "give, gift" (NPN, p.202).

24. irab: possibly a Hurrian term composed of the div. name Apu and the element ir, hypocoristic for irin, "Lord," or a Hurrian word for "aid." Note the per. name Ir-^{d}tesub (NPN, p.220).

25. irbn: a name trans. "God aids" by Uyechi from the Hurrian element ir and the formative -b/p and terminated with the div. suffixal -n (Uyechi, PNU, p.10). East Sem. irbu, "offering, tribute, duty, gift," may be closer to the etymology of Ug. irbn (CAD "I-J" p.173).

26. arwd: the coastal city and island of the Phoenicians. = Heb. אַרְוָד, Akk. A-ru-da-ai (Senn. ii,49), Gk. Αραδος. A tentative etymology is based on the Sem. rwd, "wander, roam," assuming a prosthetic aleph. Arab. راد means "go to and fro," descriptive of the sea.

27. arny = $^{\hat{a}l}$a-ra-ni-ya: from Hurrian word arinni, "spring, fountain" (Friedrich, HW, p.319). Cf. Arinna, Hittite city of the Sun-goddess (Garstang, GHE, p.79).

28. arpḫ = $^{\hat{a}l}$a-ra-pa-ḫi: North Syrian city-state of Arrapha, evidently from Hurrian root meaning "given, gift." Note Eg. writing as i-r-r-p-h (Simons, IX,g,7; Smith, Idri-mi, p.55). See extensive discussion by Astour, #114.

29. arr: may be related to Com. Sem root as Akk. arāru, "curse, tremble," Heb. אָרַר "bind and curse." Gelb lists arr as a possible Hurrian element (NPN, p.205).

30. aršḫ: Hurrian word and locality known at Nuzu as the river Araššiḫ = Aranzaḫa, the Tigris river (Astour's ident.). Context suggests a mythological city (Gordon #379a).

31. art: Com. Sem root 'ary, "to gather," hence Akk. uru, Heb. אֻרְוָה, Arab. آرِيّ , meaning "crib, animal stall." May also derive from Hurrian ar, see #23 above. Cf. Alalaḫ city A-ra-e/Ar-ra (WAT, p. 154). Honeyman identifies this major Ugaritic city as the Assyr. Ara, Eg. 'A-ra, and Lat. Arra (Honeyman #53).

32. uškn = $^{\hat{a}l}$ša-ak-na: Com. Sem. stem škn "dwell, settle. The prosthetic aleph may indicate a subst. form analogous to Akk. maškanu, Heb. מִשְׁכָּן , for "dwelling-place."

33. atlg = a-tal-lik/ a-ta-li-gi: the Hurrian element atal is attested at Nuzu in per. and div. names, e.g. Atal-tešub (Gelb, NPN, p.207). Suffixed -g is also Hur.

Atlg of Ugarit may be identified with modern Latakia, major port and district of Syria, if metathesis of the *t* and *l* occurred. Contextual evidence supports this location as a port city and in the southern part of Ugarit, near the frontier with Siyannu (see Index #33).

34. *aṭr b^{c}l* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ašar* *ba-'a-la*: West Sem. title, "The Place of Ba^{c}l" in ref. to a shrine or sanctuary of the Canaanite god Baal. The first element is Com. Sem. as Akk. *ašru*, Heb. אֲשֶׁר. Since Heb. אֲשֶׁר became a particle of relation, rather than a subst., the term מָקוֹם, "place" is a closer parallel to Ug. *atr* (Gen. 13:3; Dt. 12:2).

35. *aṭrym*: gentilic pl., "Assyrians" mentioned with Egyptians residing at Ugarit. Related to the eponymous god of Assyria, *Aššur* (Gelb, NPN, p.301).

36. *bir* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*bi-i-ri*: derived from Com. Sem root for "well, spring" as Akk. *bŭru* and Heb./Phoen. בְּאֵר. Found in OT place-names, e.g. Beersheba (Gen.21:30), Beeroth Benejaakan (Dt.10:6).

37. *bertym* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*biruti*: Phoenician port of Beirut. May be pl., "springs" or dual, "City of Two Springs," or possibly with div. name, "The Well of Yamm."= Eg. *Bi-'a-ru-ta* on City list of Thutmose III, and *Be-ru-ta* in Amarna letters (Harris, *GPL*, p. 85).

38. *bṣr* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ba-ṣi-ri*: usually occurs as *bṣry*, an example of a gentilic form passing into the name itself.

bṣr is a West Sem. work related to Heb. בָּצַר of an "inaccessible place, a fortress." The verb in Ug. means "to soar" according to Gordon (*UT* #500), but "to spy, watch" by Aisleitner (*WUS*, #564). Note the OT place name Bezer, בֶּצֶר , in Dt. 4:43, a fortress-city of Reuben.

39. *bq*^{c}*t* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ba-aq-at*: from West Sem. *bq*^{c}, "To split, divide," expressive of a valley or rift between mountains. Cf. Heb. בִּקְעָה, "valley" (Dt.8:7), and the district of Beqā in the Lebanese mountains.

40. *gbl*: Phoenician city-state of Byblos, from West Sem. root meaning either "border, territory" as Heb. גְּבוּל , or "a mountain range as Arab. جَبَل , However, the Eg. form, *k-p-n* (Simons, *ETL*, p.217), gives rise to the possibility of a non-semitic root, such as the Hur. *kip* meaning "establish" (Gelb, *NPN*, p.227), or "good" (Oppenheim, *AOF*, XII,33). The Eg. spelling bears a curious resemblance to the Ug. div. name *Gpn*, associated with *Uġr*, but also used as a place name (see Gordon, #609).

41. *gb*^{c}*ly* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*gi-ba-la*: port on southern coast of Ugarit, mod. Djebele. Honeyman suggests the West Sem. word *gb*^{c} with the afformatives -l and -y, attested elsewhere in the Ug. texts and also in the Heb. גִּבְעוֹל. If the *-l* proves to be a divine element, the meaning becomes "The hill of El," or perhaps "The High Hill."

42. *gwl* = $^{eql\hat{a}t}$*gu-wa-li*: from West Sem. word related to Arab. جَالَ , "go about, circle" and its derived

subst. form, جَوْل , "circuit, district" (BDB, p.157). The metaphoric conotation, "rejoice," as in Heb. גִּיל may be implied in the original choice of the town name gwl.

43. glbt = $^{\hat{a}l}$gul-ba-ta: West Sem. stem glb, "to cut, shave" may have arisen to describe a bald hilltop, shorn of vegetation. Final -t is Com. Sem. fem. ending.

44. gll: related to gwl, West Sem. root "to roll, circle," as Heb. גָּלַל , hence the subst. גָּלִיל meaning "district, circuit." Cf. Galilee(II Kings 15:29).

45. gl^{c}d: based on a West Sem. root for "rough, hilly terrain" as Heb. גִּלְעָד , OT mountainous region of Gilead. The Arab. جَعُدَ stands for a "wrinkled or humped surface."

46. gny: gentilic for the town of gn, from West Sem. term for "garden," = Heb. גַּן , Arab. جَنَّة . gnym may be gentilic pl., or "The Garden of Yamm." Gordon points out that gn is also a month name (UT, #596).

47. gn^{c}y = $^{\hat{a}l}$gan-na-a: no identifiable Semitic root; possibly gn forms the first element. Cf. the Cassite per. name Ka-na-ai (Clay, PNCP, p.96).

48. dbr: West Sem. term for "grazing land, pasture," like Heb. דֹּבֶר , with derived form מִדְבָּר , "the steppe" where animals may feed, rather than barren wilderness.

49. ddmy: perhaps East Sem. root dadmu, "inhabited place, universe" (CAD, "D" p. 18). Less probable is the

Com. Sem. *dûdu* (= Heb. דּוּד), "pot, vessel." Cf. the Akk. dâdu for "beloved one, uncle" (Gordon, *UT*, #645).

50. *dmt*: from the East Sem. *dimtu*, "fortified place, tower," parallel to West Sem. *mgdl*. The city of *dmt* was a military station or noted for its fortifications.

51. *dmt qdš*: if the West Sem. qdš is adjectival, it was "The Sacred Fortress." Possibly the city of the hierodules from Akk. kadištu. More plausibly that part of *dmt* with a sanctuary or devoted to cultic observances. Cf. the OT place-name קֶדֶשׁ in Galilee (Jos. 20:7), and NW of Lake Huleh (II Kings 15:29). See Simons, *GTTOT*,p.34).

52. *ḏbl*: an etymology from the Sem. root *zbl*, "high, elevated," is tempting, but unlikely, since Ug. rejected the ḏ and used the z in *zbl* with this connotation (#56). The name may be related to Arab. ذَبَلَ , "to be parched, withered, blighted."

53. *hzp* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*iz-pi*: a West Sem. term like the Arab. هَزَفَ, "to sweep away, life off," hence the meaning of "windy place" which is apropos to this locality known to have been "on the mountain." The genitive form with suffixed -i follows naturally the construct determinative (Honeyman, #4).

54. *hry*: originally gentilic, but used as nom. form for hr, Heb. הַר, "mountain, hill." Its use for a particular locality is attested in the Biblical place-name הֹר הָהָר , "Mount Hor" (Num. 20:22).

55. *hrnmy*: may be legendary location, home of the epic hero, *dnil*. A possible etymology from West Sem. rt. *hnm* considers the rešh as a liquid of the quadraliteral form. Heb. הִנֹּם meaning "to wail" or "a wailing place" is found in toponyms of the OT in the phrase גֵּי בֶן הִנֹּם "Valley of the sons of Hinnom" (Jos.15:8; II Kings 23:10). Hence, the epithet of Ug. *dnil* may have been "Man of the Wailing-place." Cf. *qrt* *ablm*, #154, from same epic.

56. *zbl*: from Com. Sem. word as Akk. *zabâlu*, Heb. זָבַל, Arab. زَبَلَ , which connoted first the act of "lifting up, carrying," then the state of being elevated, "exalted, lofty." Cf. the tribal name Zebulum used as a place-name (Jos.19:27).

57. *zlyy*: identified as land of *zi-la-ia* in Alalah along with lands of *za-la-e* and *mu-ki-iš* (Astour #14; WAT 395:3). A possible derivation is from the West Sem. *zul*, Heb. זוּל , "to lavish, esteem lightly," related to Akk. *zalālu*, "be in ruins"(BDB, p.272). Cf. Heb. צְלַל, "shade."

58. *ḫbš*: a West Sem. stem meaning "constricted, confined," perhaps descriptive of a narrow pass, cognate of the Akk. *ḫabašu*, Arab. حَبَسَ , and Heb. חָבַשׁ .

59. *ḫkpt* = Eg. *ḫt-k$_3$-ptḥ*, Amarna Hikuptah (EA 84:37) the Eg. title for the capital Memphis which passed into Gk. as Aigyptios (Astour, *Hellenosemitica*, p.81).

60. *ḫbr*: Hurrian *ḫawur/ḫubur* (Gelb, *NPN*, p.215,218), with the basic idea of "earth." The name is associated

with the River Habur of Mesopotamia and the city *Ḫa-wu-ur-ni-we*.(*JEN* 198:27). See. Friedrich *HW*, p. 321. An alternate etymology may be found in the Com. Sem. root *ḫbr*, "to bind, associate" as Akk. *ubbūru* and Heb. חָבֵר , with derived subst. "community" (Gordon #924).

61. *ḫl* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ḫi-li*: evidently from West Sem. root for "sand" as Arab. حَالٌ and Heb. חוֹל . It is related to Akk. *ḫilu*, "to writhe, dance, whirl." (CAD "H" p.189).

62. *ḫbt* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ḫu-ub-ba-ti*: may not be linked with the Hurrian goddess *Ḫepet*/*Ḫepa* due to the u-vowel in the syllabic orthography. Cf. the per. name *ḫupita* used with the div. name Tešub (Gelb (*NPN*, p.218).

63. *ḫlb* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ḫal-ba*, city-state of Aleppo (Index #218), but also the hinterland town of $^{\hat{a}l}$*ḫal-bí* (Index #63). Gordon suggests the meaning "hill" from the parallel *ġr*, but the literal idea may be "forest, wood" following the Akk. *ḫalbu* (von Soden, *AHw*, 311 B; *CAD*, "Ḫ" p.40-41).

64. *ḫlb* *krd* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ḫal-bí* *kar-ra-di*: may not be taken for "the hill/forest of the heros" from the Akk. *qarrādu* (Gelb, NPN, p.313) in view of the alphabetic option for initial *k*. Cf. etymology from Akk. *kirû*, Heb. כַּר for "grove of trees, " but also "enclosure, pasture." Final *-di* would be genitival with the construct *ḫlb* and either an indicator of the div. name Hadd or hypocoristic.

65. *ḫlb* ^{c}*prm* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*SAG-GAZ/ha-PÍ-ru* (Gordon *UT*, #963, #1899), a town called "Hill of the 'Apiru."

66. *hlb* *ṣpn*: "Hill of Mount Ṣapan," or "Northern Hill," from West. Sem. root meaning "to hide, treasure up," hence North, "the hidden place." Mount Ṣapan = $^{\text{ḫuršan}}$*Ḫa-zi*, the mountain abode of Ba^{c}l which lies about 25 miles north of Ugarit.

67. *ḫlb* *rpš* = $^{\text{âl}}$*ḫal-bí* *rap-ši*: "The wide Hill" related to the Com. Sem. stem "be vast, wide (= Akk. *rapāšu*). Goetze has suggested that these four towns bearing names with *ḫlb* plus adj. are four precincts of the same city or region (*BASOR* LXXIX, Oct. 1940, p. 32-34). See Honeyman, #16.

68. *ḫly*: Ug. city named after the Cassite deity Hal, the "maternal uncle," and gentilic -*y*. This div. name, also written ^{d}*Gu-la*, is attested in both Akkadian (*CAD* "H" p.54a) and Hurrian (NPN, p.213).

69. *ḫpty* = $^{\text{âl}}$*ḫa-pa-ta-wa*: not derived from the Hur. goddess *Ḫepet*, if the syllabic identification be correct, but perhaps the Hittite element *ḫapa*, "be joined, united" (Friedrich, *HW*, p.54).

70. *ḫrbǵlm*: a composite place-name, the first element being the Cassite deity *Ḫar-be* (=^{d}Enlil; Clay, *CNCP*, p.37 and Purves, *NPN*, p.214). The second element, *glm* is explained by Gordon as the Hur. *nomen* *agentis* (= syl. suffix -*uh-lu*) as e.g. *hḏgl*(m), *mḏrglm* (*UT*, p.66). But *ǵl* may also turn out to be a div. name as reflected in *ǵlmt* (fem. deity), *ǵlil*, "El is Ǵl," and *abǵl*, "Ǵl is Father." Cf. Cassite *Ḫa-la* = *Gu-la*.

71. ḫry = $^{\text{mât}}$ḫur-ri: the land of the Hurrians. The etymology of this name is linked with the deity Ḫurra, known to the Hittites as $^{\text{d}}$Ḫu-u-ur-ra (KBo I i rev.41). The city Ḫurra is also attested in texts from Mari and Aššur (NPN, p.218).

72. ḫrṣb$^{\text{c}}$: "Ba$^{\text{c}}$l will decide" from $^{\text{C}}$om. Sem. element ḫrṣ, "to sharpen, cut, decide," related to Akk. ḫaraṣu and Heb. חָרַץ. The Phoen. subst. means "engraving, carving" (Harris, GPL, p.104), and perhaps "moat, ditch" from which root may be derived the Greek ἀριζος. The abbreviation of the div. name to -b$^{\text{c}}$ follows the pattern of the contracted forms of יהוה in per. names: יָהוּ and יָה .

73. ṭbq = $^{\text{âl}}$ṭi-ba-qu: Com. Sem. name as Akk. ṭibqu and Arab. طَبَقَ for "heaping up in layers, stories," an apt description of a Tell or stratified mound. Honeyman takes a secondary meaning, "cover, overlay (as a cloud the sky)" due to the location of ṭbq "on the mountain" (Honeyman, #18). See Bezold, BAG, p. 131.

74. zrn: appears to be West Sem. root zr with suffixed -n. In Phoen. it is the name for a small coin (Harris, GPL, p.99); Heb. זֵר may refer to a bracelet or crown, but also to the top of a mountain (BDB, p.267).

75. ykn$^{\text{c}}$m = $^{\text{âl}}$ia-ku-na$^{\text{c}}$amu: composite Semitic name based upon Akk. kânu, "be firm, right, established" with cognates Arab. كَانَ , and Heb. כּוּן . Preformative y- is verbal indicator of 3rd. per. sg. as Heb. per. n. יָכִין

"Jachin" (Gen. 46:10). The final element is written syllabically as SIG_5 = damqu, the equivalent of West. Sem. $\underline{n^{c}m}$, meaning "goodness," hence the name: "May goodness be established." An alternate and simpler explanation takes the final element from the divine name ^{c}Ammu, "Paternal Uncle," resulting in the title: "May ^{c}Ammu establish (the city)." See Honeyman, TUTS, #19.

76. yman: etymology uncertain. The initial element might be the divine name Yamm, god of the sea, but the connection with this inland region, near Amurru, is dubious.

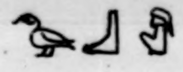
77. yny: evidently a wine center with a name derived from West Semitic yn = wine, as Heb. יַיִן. The Akk. inu appears to be a loan word. The place-name yny developed from an original gentilic form.

78. $\underline{y^{c}by}$: perhaps a verbal phrase: "It is hidden," following Arab. غيب and Heb. עוב, but also could be from a West Sem. noun related to the Arab. غَابَة for a "hidden place, thicket, wood" (BDB, p. 727).

79. $\underline{y^{c}ny}$ = $^{\hat{a}l}$ya-'a-ni-ya: a city named for the bird of the steppe, "the ostrich," as the Heb. יָעֵן. A possible Arab. cognate is وَعْنَة which signifies "hard, unproductive soil."

80. $\underline{y^{c}rt}$ = $^{\hat{a}l}$ia-ar-ti: derived from the West Sem. term $\underline{y^{c}r}$, "forest, wood," = to Heb. יַעַר. Arab. stands for "rough, hilly terrain" (Gordon, UT, #1126).

81. ypr = $^{\hat{a}l}$ia-pa-ru: related to Arab. وَفَرَ , "copious, plentiful, numerous;" the root is definitely West. Sem. (Honeyman, #21). Note špš myprt (52:25).

82. yrgb: combination of Sem. verbal root, cognate to Heb. יָרָה , "to found, lay a foundation" (Gesenius-Bühl, HAT, p.317), and the div. name Geb, the "earth-deity." Cf. Eg. god of the earth,  , Geb and its Gk. counterpart, Κῆβ (Gardiner, EG, p.597). Thus, yrgb would signify: "Geb founded (the city)."

83. yrml: "El is high" another West Sem. sentence involving a div. element. The verb is rwm, Heb. רום , meaning "be high, exalted," and carries the preformative y- of the 3rd. masc. sg. However, if the phrase be divided into three parts, yr-m-l, the result would be "El has indeed founded (this city)."

84. klny: = Ku-la-an-te (WAT, p.155), Hurrian name of the capital of the North Syrian state of Hattina/Unqi. May be identified with mod. Catal-hüyük (Astour, #31). Friedrich believes the term kulani may be Luwian with a conotation of "mark out, distinguish" (Friedrich, HW, p.115). Astour translates klnyn in Text 51:IV,45,46 as a surname for El, linking him to the city of Kullania.

85. kmkty: Perhaps a Hurrian per. name with initial Com. Sem. element ki- "as, like, indeed, how?." mak from makannati is listed as "gift" by Purves (NPN, p.233).

86. *knkny*: related to the Hurrian word *ka-an-ka-ta-at-ti-i* occurring in a Hittite ritual text (KUB XXIX 4, ii,4-5) in parallel to *a-a-pi* which means "sacrificial pit." (see art. by M. Vieyra, *RHA*, f.69, 1961, p.50). *kankant* signifies a "cave, hole in the ground," but Ug. *knkn* from contextual evidence seems to mean jar/urn for burial (Gordon, *UT*, #1268).

87. *kn*^{c}*ny*: the land of Canaan, Amarna *Kinaḫḫi*/*Kinaḫni*, Heb./Phoen. כְּנַעַן. See Astour, *Hellenosemitica*, p. 5, for the restricted and wider sense of the term. The etymology was wrongly connected to the root כָּנַע for "low, lowland", but later shown to be based on the West. Sem. *kn*^{c}*n*, "red, purple dye," the distinctive item marketed by the merchants of Phoenicia (B. Maisler, *BASOR*, Ap. 1946).

88. *knr*: taken from a West Sem term for "lyre," "zither," and is used in name of Galillean city and lake כִּנֶּרֶת (Dt.3:17). The Ḫittite *kinirtallaš* was a musician and Zither-player (Friedrich, *HW*, p.110). Ullendorff reads *knrt* in I Aqhat 147 where Gordon has *knkn* as a ref. to a body of water called *knrt*: "Buried with the fishes in Kinnereth" (JSS, vol.VII, no.2, 1962, p.339-51). Cf. *k-nr-t* on city list of Thutmose III (Simons, p.218).

89. *knrt*: Se under *knr*, #88 above.

90. *kptr* = $^{\text{mât}}$*kabtu-ri*: the land of Caphtor on Island of Crete, known in Mari tablets as *kap-ta-ra*$^{\text{ki}}$ (see Astour, *Hellenosemitica*, p. 327,n.^{4}). Heb. כַּפְתּוֹר

can signify the capital of a pillar or an "ornament," but the etymology of the place-name remains uncertain. Ug. epic writers knew Caphtor as the abode of their artisan-god *Kṯr-w-Hšš*, and in the OT it is named as the original home of the Philistines (Amos 9:7).

91. *krgmš*: capital city and land of Carchemish = $^{\text{âl/mât}}$*kar-ga-miš*: derived possibly from Semitic *kark*, "city," and the div. name *Maš* (Clay, *PNCP*, p. 206). Taking the first element as *kr*-, from East Sem. and Akk. *kāru*, "market, quay" is apropos to the setting of Carchemish on the Euphrates, but the final element, *gmš*/*kmš* remains enigmatic. See Nougayrol on dominate role of Carchemish over Ugarit and smaller Syrian nations (*PRU* IV, p.21ff).

92. *kry*: land of Caria = Hittite *Karkisa* (Garstang, *GHE*, p. 102ff), located East of Lycia along southern coast of Asia Minor. Anatolian etymology.

93. *krty*: Island country of Crete, gentilic form, evidently from a Minoan/Agean root, although it is tempting to consider the Com. Sem. word *krt*, "cut off" as descriptive of an island population. The legendary first king of Ugarit bore the name *krt* which strongly suggests the place of his origin. Cf. Heb.כָרַת in Zeph. 2:6, the founder (?) of theכְּרֵתִית.

94. *ktkym*: gentilic pl. of the land of Kaška, of Kaskan or Anatolian etymology. See Garstang (*GHE*,p.129).

95. *kṯtġlm*: composite name with first element from Cassite or East Sem. *kiššu* for "strength, power," or from the div. name ^{d}*Ka-šu-u* (Clay, *PNCP*, p. 38, 181). *kṯt* would be taken as the feminine goddess, counterpart of *kṯ*. Ug. *ġlm* is attested as meaning "lad, servent," hence the connotation, "Lad of *Kṯt*." Gordon points out the cognate ^{c}*almah*, "young woman, virgin," in the OT (*UT*, #1969). However, Cassite *ġl* (= *Ha-la*, *Gu-la*) could also be a div. element, resulting in a name "Hal is strong." Some take *kṯtġlm* as the name of a guild or professional group (Aistleitner, #1421).

96. *lbnm* = ${}^{\hat{a}l}$*la-ab-ni-ma*: a hinterland town name based on the Com. Sem. root "to make bricks," with the quality of whiteness implied, as Akk. labānu/libittu, Arab. لِبْنٌ, and Heb. לְבֵן. Suffixal -*m* in this case is taken as the plural sign, hence the title, "Town of Bricks." But if the -m is enclitic only, *lbn* may have reference to some natural feature such as white cliffs.

97. *lbnn*: distinguished from *lbnm* by its context in the epic poems; *lbnn* is the land of Lebanon, Phoen. לבנן, Assyr. Lab-na-a-ni, and Gk. Λιβανος (Harris, *GPL*, p. 114). OT writers refer to Mount Lebanon as a symbol of whiteness and purity (Jer. 18:14).

98. *lwsnd* = ${}^{\hat{a}l}$*lu-wa-sa-an-da*, major city of the Hittite state of Kizzuwatna (Garstang, *GHE*, p. 53-55). Astour denies its identity with the Lusanda of the Annals of Ṣhalmaneser III (Astour, *AJA*, July, 1965, p.257).

99. *midḫ*: non-Semitic as it stands, but metathesis of the *d* and *h* may have taken place in the original root, Akk. *aḫāzu*, "to seize, take possession of." *miḫd* follows the place name *maḫd* below, #101, as the part. form with the translation, "The captured (city)."

100. *mgdly* = $^{\text{âl}}$*ma-ag-da-la*: West Sem. word for "tower," used frequently as Akk. *dimtu* for "stronghold, fortress." The root, as Heb. גָּדַל , Arab. جَدَلَ , is definitely West Sem. Cf. OT place-names as Migdol on the Eg. border (Ex.14:2), Migdol-el (Jos.19:38).

101. *maḫd* = $^{\text{âl}}$*ma-a-ḫa-di*: pref. *m*-subst. from Com. Sem. root *aḫd*/*aḫz*, Heb. אָחַז, "to take, seize" (see #99 above).

102. *mgšḫ* = $^{\text{mât/âl}}$*mu-gi-iš*: written *mu-ki-iš-ḫe*/ *mu-ki-ḫe*/ *mu-ki-šu* at Alalaḫ (WAT, p.156). Suffixed *-ḫ* makes the term appear Hurrian, but the form could also be a derived subst. of a verbal element *gš*/*gšh* or *kš*/*kšḫ* which would place it within the Semitic family.

103. *mḫnm*: an epic locality of West Sem. derivation from the verb חָנָה . Final *-m* is probably the dual indicator, as the OT place-name מַחֲנַיִם , Mahanaim (Gen.32:2). Thus, the meaning would be "Two Camps," or "Two Companies" as in Num. 13:19.

104. *mḫr*: from Com. Sem. term, Akk. *maḫāru*, "to be in front of, receive, show favor" with Heb. cognate מָהַר. Derived meanings are *maḫiru*, "price" and *maḫrû*,

"front, formerly," but *maḫiranu*, "buyer." The Ug. *mḫr* may have been a market-city and named for its commerce.

105. *mldy*: locality in Ugarit closely resembling the Hittite Maldiya = the plain of Malatya north of Carchemish. An earlier form of the name, Meliddu, suggests the Hittite root *maliddu* for "sweet" (Friedrich, *HW*, p.134). For the geography of Maldiya see Garstang, *GHE*, p.34-35.

106. *mlk* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*mu-luk-ki*: from Com. Sem. root for "rule, advise, govern" this is a nom. in the "puruss class" like *kunukkum*, "seal," and *sugullum*, "flock" (W. von Soden, *GAG*, p.63). The genitival -i ending is typical of place-names. The West Sem. deity Muluk may be involved in its etymology. *gt* *mlkym* appears to be the gentilic pl. form, although the connotation "Yamm is king" is possible (Gordon, *UT*, #1484).

107. *mny*: gentilic for Minoan, "of the land of Minos" = Crete. Semitic etymologies are not lacking, but comp. Eg. deity Min = Gk. *Μῖν* or *mniw* "herdsman," (Gardiner, *EG*, p. 568).

108. *mnt*: town of Ugarit evidently based on the Com. Sem. root meaning "to count," cognate to Akk. *manū*, and Heb. מָנָה. (See Gordon, *UT*, #1502 and 1507).

109. *m^{c}bq*: no identifiable root. Could it be a gloss/metathesis of *m^{c}qb*, #110 below?

110. *m^{c}qb*: of West Sem. derivation, the verbal root *^{c}qb* originally connotating "be protuberant." The Heb. cognate עָקֵב means lit. "heel, footprint" or metaphorically "overreach, assail," but the adj. עָקֹב stands for "hilly, steep ground" (BDB, p.784). Preformative *m*- is commonly used in Ug. for subst. derived from verbal stems (see Gordon's discussion in *UT*, p. 60).

111. *m^{c}r* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*mu-a-ri*: Ug. town from the West Sem. root *ma^{c}aratu*, Heb. מְעָרָה for "cave, den, burial place." Cf. Mearah in Jos. 13:4 and the mod. Mughar, a cave-region in Lebanon (*BDB*, p. 792).

112. *m^{c}rby* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ma-aḫ-ra-BA*: a locality evidently in the western part of Ug., translated "Sunset" by Gordon (UT, p.60). Preformative m- has been prefixed to the rt. *^{c}rb*, "enter, go in, set," related to Akk. *erēbu* and Heb./ Phoen. ערב. The der. form מַעֲרָב, "West, westward," occurs frequently in the OT. Note the Gk. cognate in Εὐρώπη, Europe.

113. *m^{c}rḫ*: by analogy derived from the Sem. root *^{c}rḫ*, unidentified (Gordon, *UT* #1518).

114. *mġrt*: West Sem. term *ġry* like Heb. מְעָרָה for "cave" (see #111 above). May also derive from עָרָה "bare, naked," following מַעֲרֶה, "an open space" which Lewy links to the Gk. Μαραθων, "Marathon" (*BDB*, p. 789).

115. *mṣbt* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*ma-ṣi-bat*: Ug. town called after some

monument or pillar in the locality, as Phoen. מצבת which may also refer to a "tomb-stele" (Harris, GPL, p. 125). The root is West Sem. נַצָּב meaning in the Qal "to take one's stand," but in the Hiphil "to erect, set up." Ug. mṣbt may come from the idea of "garrison, post, military station," as Heb. מַצָּב and מַצֵּבָה.

116. mṣrm = $^{\text{mât}}$mi-iṣ-ri: Sem. equivalent for Eg. t3wy, "two lands" (Gardiner, EG, p. 599), in reference to all of Egypt. The Muṣur near Cilicia may be indicated in some occurrences of Ug. mṣr, since the dual mṣrm is normally reserved for Egypt (Aistleitner, WUS, #1645; Gordon, UT, #1531).

117. mril = $^{\hat{a}\text{l}}$ma-ra-el: formed by linking the div. name El to the West Sem. root mrʾ signifying "to command." An alternate etymology from the verb mrr, "bitter, strong," as the Arab. مَرِير, has been suggested by Gordon, hence the meaning "El is Strong" (Gordon UT, #1545 and #1556).

118. mrat: comes from a Com. Sem. word related to Akk. marû, Arab. مَرِىٔ, and Heb. מָרָא connoting "be fat, well fed." The town may have become known as mrat because of its "fat small cattle" as the Heb. מְרִיא "fatling" suggests (Is. 1:11; II Sam. 6:13).

119. mtqb = $^{\hat{a}\text{l}}$ma-at-qab: with an etymology like mᶜqb, #110 above, "hilly, steep" from West.Sem. ᶜqb. For discussion of Ug. infixed -ṯ- forms see Gordon, UT, p. 81).

120. *nbkm* = $^{\text{eqlât}}$na-ba-ki-ma: "Place of Two Springs" from *nbk* = Heb. נֶבֶךְ and used in parallel to *mqr*, "well." In Job 38:16 נִבְכֵי־יָם refers to the "springs of the sea."

121. *ndb* = $^{\text{âl}}$*ni-da-bi*: West Sem. root following the Arab. نَدَبَ, rather than the Heb. verb נָדַב , "to incite, impel." The Arab. meaning of "be generous, noble" better fits its application to a place-name. Note OT per. name of eldest son of Aaron, נָדָב (Ex. 6:23).

122. *ngḫt*: related to the West Sem. Heb. verb נָגַח, "to push, thrust, gore," but again is closer to the Arab. cognate, نَجَحَ, which connotes "to succeed, make progress" (*BDB*, p. 618).

123. *nzl*: town evidently well supplied with water or irrigated, based on West Sem. root signifying "to flow, trickle down, distil" as Heb. נָזַל. Its Arab. counterpart, نَزَلَ, means "to descend." *Krt* purchased bread from *nzl*, attesting to its fertility.

124. *nḫl*: West Sem. נָחַל , "to bestow and נַחֲלָה, "possession, inheritance" is possible, but the Com. Sem. term for "stream, wady, torrent" is more likely, following Akk. *naḫlu*. Aistleitner, however, prefers an etymology from Heb. נַחַל , Aram. *nāḫla*, Akk. *naḫlu* for "palmtree," the date-palm in Arab. (Aistleitner, *WUS*, #1773).

125. *nnu* = $^{\text{âl}}$*na-nu-u*: evidently named after the

moon-god ^{d}Nanna, attested in Sumerian inscriptions (cylinder of Gudea), and in Cassite and Anatolian per. names. See Clay, PNCP, p.110 and Purves, NPN, p.237. Cf. Alalah locality: Na-na-ab (WAT, p.156).

126. ns: locality marked by a "standard, sign, a raised ensign," equal to the Heb. term נֵס , from the root נָסַס , "be high, conspicuous" (BDB, p.651). Attested only in West Semitic.

127. s̀dmy: Gordon notes that this name is the gentilic for "Sodom" (UT, #1742). Heb. סְדֹם is localized near the Valley of Siddim (Gen. 14:3) by the Dead Sea. There is a possibility that these two names are related etymologically to either the root שָׂדַד, "to harrow" or the word שָׂדֶה, "field" (= Akk. šedtum).

128. syn = ^{mât}si-ia(an)-ni: land of Siyannu along coast south of Ugarit, ref. in OT as סִינִי (Gen. 10:17). According to BDB the Eg. frontier town Sin derives from the Eg. ỉmt = "clay" which was trans. as סִין by the Semites. Siyannu, however, may have been a genitival form of the divine name ^{d}Sin, a common element in both Hurrian and Cassite per. names (Purves, NPN, p.120-121; Clay, PNCP, p.123-126).

129, slg = Alalaḫ town of Za-la-(ak)-ki-ia (WAT, p.157) with suggested identification with mod. Salqiya or Salqin (Astour, #16). Its etymology is non-Semitic, probably Hurrian zil, "witness" (Gordon, JBL, LIV, 141, n.9).

130. slḫ: evidently a name meaning "purified, forgiven" related to Akk. ṣalaḫu and Heb. סָלַח. Note Alalah town of Za-al-ḫe (WAT, p. 157).

131. snr = $^{\hat{a}l}$si-na-ru: may be an Amorite place-name, if related etymologically to the term שְׂנִיר referred to in Dt. 3:9: "The Sidonians call (Mount Hermon) Sirion, while the Amorites call it Senir."

132. snr mid: "Great Snr" in contrast to "Small Snr", divisions of the same locality with the smaller usually referring to the acropolis or citadel (often an off-shore island). Cf. ḫbr rbt ḫbr ṯrrt (Gordon, UT, #924).

133. sġy: resembles the West Sem. root meaning "go quickly, rush (of the tempest)," as Heb. סָעָה. Cf. מֵרוּחַ סֹעָה in Ps. 55:8. Hence, "The Windy City."

134. ^{c}nmk = $^{\hat{a}l}$înu-ma-ka/ IGI-ma-ka: the first element taken from Com. Sem. term for "eye," Akk. ênu, Heb. עַיִן, but which occurs in West Sem. pictographically for "spring," as also Arab. عَيْنٌ. -mk could be part. form of West Sem. mkk, "be low, humble," hence the town name of "Low Spring." Arab. مَكَّ can also mean "be sucked out, diminished" (BDB, p.568).

135. ^{c}nqpat = $^{\hat{a}l}$înu-qap-at/ IGI-qap-at: as ^{c}nmk above, the first element is ^{c}n, "spring." The final element, qpat = Heb. קָפָא connotating "thicken, condense, congeal;" thus the meaning "Congealed Spring."

136. ^{c}*rgz*: a locality named after a medicinal plant mentioned in a hippiatric prescription (Text 56: 10). Honeyman traces its origin to the root *rgz*, "to quiver, be agitated" in an ^{c}*aqtal* form; possibly = to Gk. ἀργάδες (Hesychius). See Honeyman, #73.

137. ^{c}*rm*: identified by Virolleaud as mod. ^{c}Aramo (*Syria*, XXI, 1940, p.146). Probably derived from West Sem. ^{c}*rm* meaning "to heap up" with subst. "heap (of rubbish)," as עֲרֵמִים in Jer. 50:26; Neh. 3:34. May also have reference to a dam.

138. ^{c}*rmt*: for etymology see ^{c}*rm* above. Final -*t* could be fem. pl. form as Heb. עֲרֵמוֹת (Neh. 13:15).

139. *ġbl*: appears Semitic, but of doubtful etymology. Cf. the Arabic tribe descendants of עוֹבָל (Gen. 10:28), evidently derived from West Sem. עָבַל , "be stout, bulky."

140. *ġlil*: place of reeds, lake or swamp, bearing the divine title: "El is ġl" with the implication that ġl is another div. name. Cf. *abġl*, *ġlmt* (goddess). For comp. with Akk. deity "Hal" = ^{d}Gu-la (*CAD*, "H", p.54a).

141. *ġn*: West Sem. name possibly related to Heb. עוֹן, "dwell, settle" and Arab. عون , "support, help." The part. and derived forms signify "dwelling-place, den, lair. A people called the מָעוֹן are associated with the Sidonians as enemies of Israel (Jud. 10:12).

142. *ġr*: form of *ġwr* for "mountain, parallel with *ḫlb*.

ǵr, like Aram. טוּרָא and Heb. צוּר stands for "rock, cliff, mountain. Cf. Phoen. צר = Tyre (Harris, *GPL*, p. 142).

143. *ǵr* *ll*: "Mountain of Night," scene of the assembly of the gods. Ug. *ll* is Com. Sem. with Heb. לַיִל, Akk. lilătu ("evening"), and Arab. لَيْل.

144. *pd*: would appear to be related to the root *pdy*, "to ransom" which in Akk., *padû*, may refer to redeemed or purchased land, as Arab. فَدَى. Cf. *padānu*, "road, garden" (*BDB*, p. 804).

145. *ṣ*^{c} = $^{\text{eqlât}}$*ṣa-a-i*: name of town based upon the West Sem. word for "basin, bowl, hollow," perhaps descriptive of the natural contour of the locality. Aistleitner notes cognates in Aram., Arab., and Eth. (*WUS*, #2334). Original term may be related to Heb. verb צָעָה, "to bend, incline."

146. *ṣ*^{c}*q* = $^{\text{âl}}$*ṣa-'a-qu*: West Sem. place-name from root meaning "cry, call, clamour," as Heb. צָעַק. The town may have once been a cultic center associated with prayers and cries to a deity.

147. *ṣpn* = $^{\text{ḫuršan}}$*ḫa-zi*, mod. Mount Casius. *ṣpn*, as Heb. צָפַן, originally meant "dark, hidden," but came to signify "treasure, a cherished place." A directional name may also be indicated, since *ṣpn* was used for North, "the hidden, dark place."

148. *ṣr* = *Ṣurru* (Amarna), Eg. *ḏ-w-r* (Simons, p.222), Heb. צֹר, comes from Com. Sem. stem meaning "rock, cliff," as Ug. *ǵwr*, "mountain." Akk. *ṣiru* occurs as "plateau, land (in opposition to urban)." = Phoen. city of Tyre.

149. *qdš*: Com. Sem. term with original idea of "withdrawal, separation," hence, "holy, consecrated." Frequently found in OT and West. Sem. place-names (Gen. 16:14; Jos. 20:7, etc). See *dmt* *qds*, #51.

150. *qmy*: from Com. Sem term, as Heb. קוּם, "to stand up, arise," with the derived meaning of "station, erect, build." Final -y was originally the gentilic, but passed by usage into the toponym itself..

151. *qmnz* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*qa-ma-nu-zi*: Possibly a Sem. composite name from the root *qwm*, "erect" and the div. name ^{d}*Nuzu* (Purves, *NPN*, p. 241). The mixture of a Hurrian deity with a Sem. verbal element is not unlikely. Cf. *Qa-mu-ma-AN*, *Ammi-ta-kum* (*WAT*, p.127).

152. *qrn*: from Com. Sem. term, as Akk. *qarnu*, Heb. קֶרֶן, Arab. قَرْنٌ, Aram. קַרְנָא, connotating "horn." Attested also with derived meaning of "spur (of a mountain), corner, extremity" (*BDB*, p. 901). The locality, קַרְנַיִם, "Place of the Two Horns," was in Trans-Jordan (Gen. 14:5; Amos 6:13).

153. *qrt*: "The City" = Ugarit, or *alu* in the syllabic texts. Also used for town of *art* (Gordon, UT #2278).

qrt is a fem. of the subst. *qry*, "city," derived from the root meaning "to meet, encounter." The variant *qryt*, "city" follows the Heb. fem. nom. form, קִרְיָה.

154. *qrt* *ablm*: "City of Mourners," the title *Dnil* gave to the locality where Aqht was killed. *ablm* is nom. pl. form of *abl* from the verb meaning "lament, mourn," related to Heb. אָבַל. With the significance of "mourn," it appears to be restricted to West Sem.

155. *riš*: from the Com. Sem. term for "head" found in Akk. as rešu, in Arab. as رَأْس, and in Heb. as רֹאשׁ. In toponyms it frequently indicates the top of a hill or mountain (e.g. רָאשֵׁי הֶהָרִים, Gen. 8:5), or to the "chief city"(Jos. 11:10).

156. *rkby*: subst. signifying "Chariot-town," an original gentilic form, used as nom. Its etymology is from the Com. Sem. term *rakābu* (Akk.), "to mount and ride." Heb. רֶכֶב may refer to "rider" as well as "chariot;" the more common term for chariot is מֶרְכָּבָה = Akk. *narkabatu*. See Gordon, *UT*, #2331.

157. *rqd* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*riq-di*: "The Place of Dancing," probably in connection with cultic observance. Note the Phoen. div. name בעלמרקד, "Ba^{c}l of the Dancers." *rqd* is Com. Sem. with the basic idea of "skip, leap, run about, dance."

158. *šbn* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*šub-ba-ni*: perhaps a *qutl*-type stem

of a Double-ayain verb, *šbb*, unidentified, or a nom. *purras*-type of the root *šbn*, attested in Heb. שֶׁבְנָה and שְׁבַנְיָה(ו) (II Kings 18:18; Neh. 9:4). For noun types see von Soden, *GAG*, p. 62.

159. *šd šḫlmmt*: translated by Aistleitner as "The Field of the Lion of Mamêtu (deity)," *WUS*, #2583. The first element is Com. Sem: Heb. שָׂדֶה , Akk. *šiddu*, for "field, land, open country." *šḫl* may not derive from the subst. "lion," but from the Akk. *šaḫālu* meaning "to call, proclaim."

160. *šḫq* = $^{\text{âl}}$*ša-ḫa-qu*: derived from a West Sem. verb "to pulverize, beat fine," cognate to the Heb. שָׁחַק, the locality signified a "Town of dust/ clouds."

161. *šly*: "Place of Tranquility," from West Sem. root as Heb. שָׁלָה, "be at ease, quiet, content." The Arab. سَلَا adds "be forgetful, free, thoughtless." Cf. OT place-name *Shiloh* (Jug. 21:19; I Sam. 1:24, etc).

162. *šlmy* = $^{\text{âl}}$*šal-ma*: a name expressing "completeness, peacefulness" from the Com. Sem. root that is Akk. *šalāmu*, Arab. سَلِمَ , and Heb. שָׁלֵם . Physical health and well-being are basic concepts of the term, so the town of *šlm* may have been a reputed health resort. Cf. *Šalamiya*, also bearing an original gentilic ending, in *Alalaḫ* (S. Smith, *Idri-mi*, p. 109).

163. *šmg* = $^{\text{huršan}}$*ši-mi-ga*: locality named for the

Hurrian sun-god, Šimike who corresponds to the Akk. deity Šamaš. Ug. špš was considered a female sun deity, but is also attested in reference to the Hittite or Egyptian emperor, or to the physical sun itself (Gordon, UT, #2468). See Astour, Hellenosemitica, p.287ff. For explanation of -p- in špš, see Gordon, UT, p.33.

164. šmk = $^{\text{âl}}$šam-me-qa: not derived from the sun-god of the Hurrians, Simike, see #163 above.

165. šmn = $^{\text{âl}}$šam-na-a: from the Com. Sem. term for "grow fat" (Akk. šamnu, "oil," Arab. سَمِنَ, "be fat," and Heb. שָׂמֵן, "grow fat"). The Ug. town, šmn, may have been so named for its fertile area for all crops, as שָׂמָן in Gen. 27:28, or for its olive groves.

166. šmngy: the Sem. root šmn appears in a "Hurrianized" form with the suffixed -g. Final-y is sign of the gentilic. For šmn, see #165 above.

167. š^{c}rt: a town with the connotation of "Barley-town" from a Com. Sem. root meaning "be hairy" (Heb. שׂער, Akk. šārtu, Arab. شَعْرٌ), since barley is distinguished as "bearded grain." The term is also associated with the goat and hair/wool for making garments (Gordon, UT, #2460). Cf. Heb. locality שְׂעִירָה in Ephraim (Jud. 3:26), and שֵׂעִיר, Seir = Edom (Gen. 32:3).

168. šql = $^{\text{âl}}$šu-qa-lu: name for the Com. Sem. term of the merchants "to weigh" or its derivative,

"weight, shekel" as Akk. *šiqlu* and Heb. שֶׁקֶל. "The town of the Shekel" would be so named for its market.

169. *šrš* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*šu-ra-šu*: "Root, foundation" is the basic meaning of this Com. Sem term which appears to be denominational with a derived verb, as Heb. שָׁרַשׁ, for "take root, root up." The Ug. idea may follow the Arab. شَرْسٌ meaning "hard, rough, rugged (ground)," which is apropos to a toponym in land of Syria.

170. *tbq*: may be explained as an East Sem. term from Akk. *tabaku* signifying "pour out," with derived words as *natbaku,* "brook, stream," and *tibku* which, according to Bauer, may mean 1) a mountain sloop, or 2) a brick-works (Bauer, *AL*, 3, p.37).

171. *tkn*: a place-name with preformative *t*- added to the Com. Sem. stem *kwn* (Akk. *kanu*, Arab. كَانَ, Heb. כּוּן). The basic meanings are "be firm, right, fixed, established." For various nuances of nouns with preformative *t*-, see Gordon, *UT*, p. 61). Cf. per.n. *bn* *tkwn*.

172. *tlmš*: non-semitic, or a quadriliteral with liquid -l-, unidentified. Cf. *tlm* + -š (=špš)?

173. *tpḫ*: is identical to the West. Sem. word for "apple," which in Heb. is תַּפּוּחַ. The name for the fruit is etymologically related to the Com. Sem. root, "to blow, breathe," as Heb. נָפַח, evidently because of its aromatic scent (BDB, p. 656). Cf. OT *Tappuah* (Jos. 12:17).

174. *trzy*: a town of Ugarit named after a species of tree, cognate to Heb. תִּרְזָה , which is variously translated as "cypress" (*KJV*), "ilex" (*HS* by *JPSA*), and "holm-tree" (*RSV*). It is probably derived from a root "be hard," as Arab. *taraza* (Harkavy, *HCD*, p. 775), hence a hard wood tree of some kind. Astour finds this word in the city-name Tarsus = Assyr. *Tarzi* (Astour, *Hellenosemitica*, p. 39).

175. *ttl*: Mari city of *Tuttul* on the Euphrates River. *Tu-tu-li* is known as a place-name from Old Akk. texts and recorded at Nuzu (Meek, *OASCN*, p. 38). For geographic situation, see Garstang, *GHE*, p. 56.

176. *ṯbr*: an ethnic group, parallel to *krty*, "Cretan," probably the Ug. spelling of the land of *Subartu*. Normally positioned above Mitanni, Subartu is attested as a region of North Syria in the Hittite text KBo I 22: "The travellers proceed to Ḫalpa (= Aleppo), the country of the Subareans" (Goetze, *Kizzuwatna*, p.34-35).

177. *ṯlḫny*: gentilic form of the locality *ṯlḫn*, cognate to Heb. שֻׁלְחָן for "table." The term is derived from the root "to strip off hide, skin," as Heb. שָׁלַח, hence the subst. "leather mat, skin, table." In a toponym it need not suggest a "raised area, plateau," but only a "flat" surface.

178. *ṯlrby*: unidentified, probably non-Semitic as Honeyman suggests (Honeyman, #86).

179. *ṯmr*: "Garrison-city" with a military station or out-post, from West Sem. verb equivalent to Heb. שָׁמַר, "to keep, watch, preserve, guard." *ṯmry* is also nom.

180. *ṯn*^{c}*y* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*šan-na-a*: a city-name that may have derived from a *š-stem* of the West. Sem. verb *nw*^{c}, as Heb. נוּעַ , meaning "to quiver, wave, tremble." The Arab. cognate, نَاعَ , also refers to the "bending of boughs," thus, a locality exposed to the force of the wind is suggested. For preformative *ṯ*- for *š*- in causative verbal forms, see Gordon, *UT*, p. 34.

181. *ṯnq* = $^{\hat{a}l}$*šan-ni-qa*: would appear to be a nom. of *qattil*-type of the tri-literal *ṯnq*, unidentified. If final -*qa*/*ka* is suffixal, the stem may be denominative *ṯnn*, a class of soldier (Gordon, *UT*, #2708).

182. *ṯpn*: an animal name equivalent to Phoen. שָׁפָן, "badger" (Harris, *GPL*, p. 153). Mentioned in the *OT* as "coney" (Dt. 14:7), the animal living in the rocks. Cf. Arab. ثُفُن .

183. *ṯryn*: probably the Hurrian term for "armor" also a loan-word in Heb., שִׁרְיוֹן, and attested in Amarna as *sa-ri-am* (EA 22:III:37-39). The town may have been named for its industry of armor making or marketing of armor for horses and men. See Gordon, *UT*, p.66 & 506.

184. *ṯrm*: "Place of Eating," from Com. Sem. root (Akk. šarāmu, "to cut in pieces"), Ug. *ṯrm*, "to dine."

185. *ṯrmg*: legendary name of the mountain where the deity Mot lives. Evidently it comes from the Sem. *ṯrm*, "to eat, dine" (see #184 above) and the Hurrian suffix -*g*/*k*/*q* (Purves, *NPN*, p. 192, 221). Cf. *ṯr* = "bull."

186. *ṯrmn*: also based on Com. Sem. verb meaning "dine, eat," as *ṯrm* and *ṯrmg* above with -n suffix, commonly added to proper names. The royal personnel called *ṯrmn* may be butlers or servants for cooking or serving the king's table; see Gordon's discussion, *UT*, #2749.

SUPPLEMENT

ETYMOLOGY OF GT-NAMES

382. gt-alhb: farm of alhb, per. name (Uyechi,p.43).

383. gt-ilstm^c: farm of town of ilstm^c; see #14.

384. gt-aǵld: farm of aǵld, per. name (Uyechi, p.57).

385. gt-ipṯl: farm of ipṯl, per. name (Gordon, #316).

386. gt-irbṣ: "Gt-farm of the Court/courtyard," from Com. Sem. stem connotating "stretch oneself out, rest, dwell" (Akk. rabāṣu, Heb. רָבַץ, Arab. رَبَضَ). For discussion of prosthetic aleph, see Gordon, UT, p.60).

387. gt-bir: farm of the town of bir; see #36

388. gt-bn-tbšn: farm of bn tbšn, per. name (Uyechi,p.213).

389. gt-b^{c}ln: farm of the deity Ba^{c}l. Suffixed -n could indicate per. pronoun, 1st pl., hence, "Farm of our Master/Ba^{c}l." Perhaps a farm of the priests of Ba^{c}l, or one located near ṣpn, the mountain of Ba^{c}l.

390. gt-gwl: farm of the town of gwl; see #42.

391. gt-gl^{c}d: farm of town of gl^{c}d; see #45.

392. gt-dprnm: "Farm of the Juniper-tree," from East Sem., Akk. daprānu (Gordon, UT, #693).

393. gt-ḥdṯt: "The New Farm," with ḥdṯ like Heb. חָדָשׁ signifying "new." Also Com. Sem. for "New Moon."

394. gt-ḫrṯm: "Farm of the Plowmen," derived from West Sem. root "to cut in, plough" (Arab. حَرَثَ, Heb. חָרַשׁ). ḫrṯm is a pl. form based on part., as חֹרְשִׁים.

395. gt-ḫldy: "Farm of the Cave," evidently from the West Sem. term for "hollow, cave," as Heb. חָלַד. An alternate possibility is the connotation of "weasel, mole" (Lev. 11:29).

396. gt-ṯbq: farm of town of ṯbq; see #73.

397. gt-yhn^{c}m: farm of town of yhn^{c}m; see #75.

398. gt-yny: farm of town of yny; see #77.

399. gt-knpy: farm of knpy, per. name (Uyechi, p.131).

400. gt-mzln: farm of mzln, per. name (Uyechi, p.141).

401. gt-mlkym: farm of town of mlk; see #106.

402. gt-mlkt: "Farm of the Queen," part of the royal domain named for, or consigned to the queen.

403. gt-m^{c}br: "Farm of the Harvest," from Com. Sem. ^{c}br (Akk. ebūru, Heb. עָבוּר). An alternate connotation would be "Farm of the Ford/Pass," as Heb. מַעֲבָר.

404. gt-m^{c}rb: farm of town of m^{c}rb; see #112.

405. gt-nbk: farm of town of nbk; see #120.

406. gt-ngr: "Farm of the Carpenter," from Ug. ngr = Sum. nan-gar, Akk. naggāru, Arab. نَجَّار, Heb. נַגָּר.

407. gt-nḫl: "Farm of the Wady," or farm of the town of nhl; see #124.

408. gt-npk (= nbk): "Farm of the Well," or farm of the town of nbkm; see #120.

409. gt-sknm: "Farm of the Two Stewards" is a possible interpretation, sknm taken as a dual form of the act. part. of the Com. Sem. root "to care for, serve" (= Akk. sakânu and Heb. סָכַן). It is also attested in Ug. epics for a "stela," hence the connotation: "Farm of the Stelas." See Gordon, UT, #1754.

410. gt-sġy: farm of the town of sġy; see #133.

411. gt-^{c}mq: "Farm of the Valley," from the Com. Sem. term for "deep, mighty, wise" related to Akk. emuqu and Heb. עָמֹק. Cf. OT use of עֵמֶק for the Jordon valley (Jos. 13:19,27) and the maritime plain (Jud. 1:19,34).

412. gt-^{c}ṯtrt: "Farm of Aštarte," the Canaanite goddess, wife of El, counterpart of the Babylonian Ištar. She is known to the OT writers as the goddess of fertility; evidently the Israelites mispronounced her name (= עַשְׁתֹרֶת) which should follow the vocalization of ^{m}aš-tar-a-bi (PRU III, p.242).

413. gt-ġl: farm of ġl, per. name (Uyechi, p.179). Cf. gl as possible div. name; see #70.

414. gt-prn: farm of prn, per. name (Uyechi, p.192).

415. *gt-tġyn*: farm of *tġyn*, per. name (Uyechi, p.214).

416. *gt-trgnds*: farm of *trgnds*, per. name (Uyechi, p. 220).

417. *gt-ṯmr*: "Farm of the Watch-tower/Garrison," or farm of the town of *ṯmr*; see #179.

418. *gt-tpn*: "Farm of the Badger," or farm of the town of *tpn*; see #182.

419. *gt-ṯrmn*: farm of the town of *trmn*; see #186. May also refer to a class of royal servants, the *ṯrmn* (Gordon, *UT* #2749).

CHAPTER III

MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SEMITIC NAMES

An analysis of the linguistic characteristics of the Ugaritic names must borrow heavily from the cognate forms which are written in the syllabic orthography. In some instances the structure of a term in alphabetic outline may be ascertained from its Arabic or Hebrew equivalent. Frequently a word is ambiguous, such as a *qtl*-type which may be either a G-perfect, *qatl*/*qatal*, etc., a G-act. participle, *qatil*, or one of the reduplicated D-stems, *qattal*/*qattil*, etc. The illustrations given are not exhaustive in every category, but limited to those with sufficient collateral orthographic information to make the analysis relatively certain.

A. Monosyllabic Names

1. *qatl-type*:

ap (=appu)
apsny (apsu)
ary (=ari)
aṯr (=asru)
bq^{c}t (=baaqat)
ddm (=dadmu)
hlb (=halpa)
ym (=yammu)
lbn (=labnima)
mldy (=maldiya)
^{c}n (=inu)
qrn (=qarnu)

rpš (=rapši)
šlmy (=šalma)
šmn (=šamna)
ṯr (= שׁוֹר)

2. qitl-type:

gbl (= gibli)
dmt (= dimtu)
hzp (= izpi)
ḥl (= ḫili)
mṣr (= miṣri)
riš (= rišu)
rqd (= riqdi)
tbq (tibku)

3. qutl-type:

ubs̀ (= ubsu)
glbt (= gulbata)
ḫbt (= ḫubata)
ḫry (= ḫurri)
ġr (= צוּר)
qmy (= קוּם)

B. Bisyllabic G-stems:

1. qatal-type:

ayly (= aaili)
alṯy (= alašia)
arwd (= aradu)
arph (= arapaḫi)
arr (= araru)
zbl (= zabalu)
mḫr (maḫaru)
mrat (= מָרַא)
nbkm (= nabakima)
ngḥt (= נָגַח)
nzl (= نَزَلَ)
nḫl (= נָחַל)
slḫ (= salaḫu)
^{c}rm (= ^{c}aramu)
ṣ^{c}q (= sa^{c}aqu)
ṣpn (= ṣapan)
ṯmr (= שָׁמַר)
ṯpn (= שָׁפָן).

2. qatil-type:

agm (= agimu)
bṣr (= baṣiri)
gbl (= גֹבֵל)
gll (= גָלִיל)
dbr (= דֹבֵר)
mṣbt (= maṣibat)
qdš (= Kadeš)

3. qatul-type:

tpḥ (= תָפּוּח)

4. qital-type:

gb^{c}ly (= giba^{c}ala)
gl^{c}d (= גָלְעִד)
ndb (= nidabi)
snr (= sinaru)
špt (= šipatu)
ṭbq (= ṭibaqu)

5. qitil-type:

bir (= biri)
šmg (šimiga)

6. qutal-type:

ubr^{c}y (= ubura)
ugrt (= Ugarit)
ulm (= ulamma)
klny (= kulania)
šrš (= šurašu)
ṯql (= šuqalu)

7. qutil-type:

mgšḫ (= mugišḫe)

8. qutul-type:

udm (= udumu)
ull (= ululu)

9. *Geminated Third Radical*: (Hurrian feature: see von Soden on puruss-type (*GAG*, p.63) and Purves, *NPN*, p.192.

arny (=arinni)
uḫnpy (=ahnappu)
kn^{c}ny (=kinaḫḫu)
mlk (=mulukki)

10. *Reduplicated Stem*:

knkn

11. *Infixed-t Stem*:

ilštm^{c}
atlg(?)

12. *Quadriliterals*:

dprn
hrnmy
t̲lḥn
t̲lrb
t̲ngl

C. *Bisyllabic D-stems*

1. *qattal-type*:

aln (=allanu)
gn^{c}y (=gannaa)
t̲n^{c}y (=šannaa)

2. *qattil-type*:

amd̲y (=ammiza)
anan (=anniniya)
atlg (=atallig)
šmk (=šammeqa)
t̲nq (=šanniqa)

3. *quttal-type*:

sbn (=subbani)

D. Two Element Names

1. Verbal Sentences:

ilštm^c	"El hears" ("El of Hearing")
irbn	"God aids"
ykn^{c}m	"May ʿAmm establish (the city)"
yrgb	"May Geb found (the city)"
yrml	"El is exalted"
ḫrṣb^c	"May Ba^{c}l decide"
mril	"El is strong"
^{c}nmk	"The spring is low"
^{c}nqpat	"The spring is congealed"
qmnz	"May Nuzu erect (the city)"
šḫlmmt	"Mot proclaims"

2. Nominal Sentences:

irab	"Apu is lord"
ġlil	"El is Ġl"
ṯrmn	"Mn is Ṯr"

3. Genitival Coumpounds: (see Huffmon, *APNM*, p.188ff)

aṯr b^{c}l	"The place (shrine) of Ba^{c}l"
dmt qdš	"The watch-tower of the sanctuary"
ḫlb krd	"Hill of the woodland"
ḫlb ^{c}prm	"Hill of the ^{c}Apiru"
ḫlb rpš	"Hill of vastness"
ḫrbġlm	"Lad of Harbe"
kṯtġlm	"Lad of Kṯt"
qrt ablm	"City of mourners"

E. Names with Prefixes:

1. Prosthetic aleph: (Gordon, *UT*, p.59-60; Honeyman, #2)

ubr^{c}y (=br^{c})

uḫnp (=ḫnp)

uġr (=ġr)

uškn (=škn)

2. Preformative *m*-:

maḫd

mgdl

mḫnm

m^{c}qb

m^{c}rb

m$\overset{c}{t}$qb

3. Prefixed *t*-: (Gordon, *UT*, p.61)

tkn (t + kwn)

tpḥ (t + npḥ)

trz (t + rzh)

4. Prefixed *y*-, *yaqtul*-type:

y^{c}by

y^{c}ny(?)

y^{c}rt

yrml

5. Prefixed ^{c}Ayin, ^{c}*aqtal*-type:

^{c}rgzy

F. Names with Suffixes:

1. Hurrian suffix -*g*/*k*/*q*:

šmngy

2. Hurrian adjectival -*ḫ*:

arpḫ

aršḫ

mgšḫ

3. *Directive* -*h*:

maḫdh

t̲lrbh

t̲tlh

4. *Gentilic* -*y*: the only inflected form of geographic names, applied throughout Ug. texts to a majority of the localities. By usage a gentilic form may pass over to the place-name, e.g. *m^{c}rby*, *rkby*, *qmy*, *šlmy*; *zlyy* appears to be a double gentilic. See Gordon, *UT*, p. 61-62.

5. *Gentilic* *plural* -*ym*:

ubr^{c}ym

udmym

ilštm^{c}ym

arym

at̲rym

y^{c}rtym

ḫlbym

kt̲kym

mlkym

mṣrym

m^{c}rbym

synym

pdym

rišym

6. *Suffix* -*l* (hypocoristic div. name):

gb^{c}ly

yrml

7. *Suffix* -*m* (masc. dual or plural):

ḥrt̲m

mṣrm

lbnm

sknm

ṣrm

qrtm

8. *Suffix* -*n*: for common application to per. names, see Uyechi, *PNU*, p. 9-11; Gordon, *UT*, p.63.

agmn
anan
apsny
arwḏn
gt b^{c}ln
gt mzln
gt tbšn
krtn
lbnn
mnn
^{c}rmn
ṣrptn
ṯbrn
ṯrmn

9. *Hypocoristic* -*n*: (=en/enni, "god"). See Uyechi, p.10.

irbn

10. *Suffix* -*y* + -*n*:

mahdyn
klnyn

11. Suffix -š: may be hypocoristic element for div. name špš (Uyechi, *PNU*, p.11), or Hurrian suffix (*NPN*, p.249)

tlmš

12. *Suffix* -*t*: normally indicates fem. sg. or pl. Its relatively high frequency with place-names suggests that cities and towns may have carried a feminine connotation in the ancient mind. For abstract -*ut*, see Gordon, UT, p. 63.

ugart
art
bertym
bq^{c}t

glbty
ḥdṯt
ḫbt
yᶜrt
knrt
mlkt
mnt
mǵrt
mṣbt
mrat
ngḥt
ᶜnqpat
ᶜrmt
ṣrpt
qrt
šᶜrt

G. Adjectival Elements:

gbl
ḥdṯ
lbn
rpš

CHAPTER IV

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ALPHABETIC NAMES

A. Animal Names:

ayly	stag, deer
y^{c}ny	ostrich
mrat	fatling (sheep, cattle)
qrn	horn
šḥlmmt	"Lion of Mametu(?)"
ṯpn	badger, mole
ṯrm	bulls

B. Botanical Names:

dbr	grazing place, pasture
agm	reed marsh
aln	oak tree
gn	garden
dprn	juniper tree
yn	wine, grapes
y^{c}rt	forest
ḫlb	woodland (?)
^{c}rgzy	medicinal plant
šrš	root
š^{c}rt	barley

tpḥ	apple
trzy	hardwood tree, holm tree

C. Civil Names: (Constructed Features)

ubš	granary, storehouse
agn	fire
inbb	pipe, flute
irbṣ	courtyard
ary	stall, animal crib
uškn	dwelling place
gbl	boundary
gwl, gll	circuit, district
ddm	pots, vessels
ḫbr	community
knkn	jar, pit
knr	lyre, zither
lbnm	bricks
mḫr	market-place
m^{c}br	harvest
^{c}rm	dam, mound
ġn	dwelling place
ṣrpt	smelting works (?)
qmy	construction
qmṣ	garment, shirt
qrt	city
šql	shekel, weight
ṭbq	stratified mound
tkn	settlement

D. Foreign Lands and Cities

aḏddy	Ashdod, gent.
alṯy	Alašia
aṯrym	Assyria, gent. pl.
arwd	Aradus
army	Aram, gent.
gbl	Byblos
ḫlb	Allepo
ḫry	Hurri-land
ḥkpt	Egypt
klny	Kullania
kn^{c}ny	Canaan, gent.
kptr	Caphtor
kry	Caria, gent.
krty	Crete, gent.
kṯkym	Kaška, gent. pl.
lwsnd	Lawasanda
mgšḫ	Mugiš
mldy	Maldiya
mny	Land of Minos, gent.
mṣr	Muṣur, Egypt
mṣrm	Egypt
syn	Siyannu
ṣr	Tyre
ttl	Tuttul
ṯbr	Subartu

E. Directional Names

ḫlb ṣpn	"Northern Hill"
yman	"Western Land" (of the Sea = ym)
m^{c}rby	"Western town"
ġrbt	"Western town"
šmg	"Eastern town"

E. Divine Elements in Names

ugrt	Ugr (Cretan deity?)
lišiy	"El roars"
ilštm^{c}	"El of hearing"
amd̲y	'Amm, Amorite deity
anan	'An, Hurrian deity
apsny	Apsu, Sumerian deity
irab	"Ab/pu is Lord"
irbn	"God aids"
at̲r b^{c}l	"Place/shrine of Ba^{c}l"
bertym	"Wells of 'Yamm"
gb^{c}ly	"Hill of El"
gnym	"Garden of 'Yamm"
gt b^{c}ln	"Farm of our Ba^{c}l"
gt ^{c}t̲trt	"Farm of Aštarte
gt ġl	"Farm of Ġl"
ḫly	Ḫal, =^{d}Gu-la, Cassite deity
ḫbty	Ḫebat, Hurrian goddess
ḫrbġlm	"Lad of Ḫarbe, Cassite deity
ḫrṣb^{c}	"May Ba^{c}l sharpen/decide"

ykn^{c}m	"May 'Amm establish (the city)"
yman	'An is 'Yamm"
yrgb	"May Geb found (the city)"
yrml	"El is exalted"
kṯtġlm	"Lad of Kṯt"
mril	"El is strong"
nnu	Nanna, Sumerian moon-god
qmnz	"May Nuzu erect (the city)"
šmg/k	Šimike, Hurrian sun-god
ṯrmn	"Minos is Ṯr"

G. Geological Names

1. Names with water features:

aršḫ	Araššiḫ River (=Tigris)
bir	well, spring
ḫbr	Ḫabur River/city
ym	sea
nbkm	double spring/ springs
ngr	descending stream
nzl	descending stream
nhl	wady, brook
npk	well
^{c}nmk	low spring
^{c}nqpat	congealed/dried up spring
tbq	brook, stream

2. Names with Land Features:

ubr^{c}y	ascent, mountain pass

ugrt	ground, earth
udm	red soil, ground
uḫnp	incline of hill
uġr, ġr	mountain
bq^{c}t	rift, valley
gb^{c}l	hill, mountain
glbt	bald, barren region
gl^{c}d	rough, rugged terrain
ḏbl	parched land
dbr	steppe
hzp	wind swept area
hry	mountain
zbl	elevation
ḥbs	narrow pass
ḥl	sand
ḫlb	hill, forest
ḫld	cave, barren area
lbn	white cliffs
m^{c}qb	mound, hill
m^{c}r	cave, desert
^{c}mq	valley, plain
ṣr	rock, crag
ṣ^{c}	basin, hollow
šd	field, open country
šḥq	dusty area
šrš	rough terrain
ṯlḥny	flat-land

H. Military Names

bṣr	fortress
dmt	watch-tower, fortified place
mgdl	watch tower, fortified place
mḫnm	two encampments
mṣbt	garrison, station
ns	flag, standard
rkb	chariot
ṯmr	garrison, guard-post
ṯnn	class of soldier
ṯryn	armor

I. Non-Semitic Names

1. Amorite Names:

amḏy
snr

2. Anatolian and Hittite Names:

kry
kṯkym
lwsnd
mldy

3. Cassite Names:

ḫly
ḫrbǵlm
kṯtǵlm
ǵlil

4. Cretan and Aegean Names:

kptr
krty
mny
Ugr (?)

5. Egyptian Names:

ḥkpt

6. Hurrian and Non-Semitic Names:

alṯy (?)
anan
aġt
irab
irbn
arwd
arny
arph
atlg (?)
ḫbr
ḫpt
ḫry

klny
kmkty
knkn
midḫ
mgšḫ
syn
slg
šbn
šmg/k
tlmš
ṯbr
ṯtrby

J. Vocational Names:

gt ḥrṯm
gt ngr

gt sknm
gt ṯrmn

K. Semitic Names:

1. Common Semitic:

ubs̀
ugrt
ayly
ull
arr
uškn

bir
bertym
zbl
zlyy
ḫbš
ḫlb

1. Common Semitic: (Continued)

ḫlb krd
ḫlb rpš
ṭbq
ykn^{c}m
yman
yny
maḫd
mḫr
mlk
mnt
m^{c}br
m^{c}rby
mrat
ngr
sdmy
slḫ
^{c}mq
(ġr) ll
pdy
ṣr
qdš
qmy
qrn
riš
rkby
rqd
šlmy
šmn
š^{c}rt
šql
šrš
tkn
ṯrm

2. West Semitic:

ubr^{c}y
agm
agny
udm
aḏddy
hnp
ulm
ilšiy
ilštm^{c}
ugr
ap
ary
art
bṣr
bq^{c}
gbl

2. West Semitic Names: (continued)

gb^{c}ly
gwl
glb
gll
gl^{c}d
gny
dbr
hzp
hry
zrn
ḥdṯ
ḥl
ḫlb ^{c}prm
ḫrṣb^c
ḫld
ṣpn
y^{c}by
y^{c}ny
y^{c}rt
ypr
yrml
kn^{c}ny
knr
lbn
mgdl
mḫnm
m^{c}qb
m^{c}r
mġrt
mṣbt
mṣrm
mril
ndb
ngḥt
nzl
nhl
nbkm
ns
sbn (?)
sġy
^{c}nmk
^{c}nqpat
^{c}rḥ (?)
^{c}rm
^{c}ṯtrt
ġbl
ġn
ġr
ṣ^c
ṣ^{c}q
ṣpn
qrt
šhq
šly

2. West Semitic Names: (continued)

tpḥ
ṯn^{c}y
ṯlḥny
ṯpn
ṯmr

3. East Semitic and Sumerian Names:

inbb
apsny
aṯrym
ddmy
dmt
dprnm
nnu
tbq
ttl

L. Statistical Summary

1. Inclusive of foreign localities:

Non-Semitic	39	23%
Common Semitic	45	27%
East Semitic	9	5%
West Semitic	75	45%
Total:	168	

2. Restricted to the state of Ugarit:

Non-Semitic	22	15%	
Common Semitic	43	30%	85%
East Semitic	6	4%	
West Semitic	72	51%	
Total:	143		

Note combined Semitic percentage of 85 as compared to Honeyman's 84% (Honeyman, TUTS, p. 83).

CHAPTER V

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SYLLABIC NAMES

A. Foreign Lands and Cities

1. Carchemish Territory:

$^{\text{âl}}$gur-a-ta/ kur-ta
$^{\text{mât}}$kar-ga-miš
$^{\text{âl}}$nu-ba-an-na
$^{\text{âl}}$ša-te-ga

2. Island of Crete:

$^{\text{mât}}$kadtu-ri

3. Island of Cyprus:

$^{\text{mât}}$a-la-ši-ia

4. Egypt:

$^{\text{mât}}$mi-iṣ-ri

5. Hittite Territory:

$^{\text{âl}}$a-an-ku-wa
$^{\text{âl}}$a-ri-in-a
$^{\text{mât}}$ḫa-at-ti
$^{\text{âl}}$ḫi-ši-iš-ši-ba
$^{\text{âl}}$ir-ḫa-an-da
$^{\text{âl}}$iš-ḫu-pi-it-ta

$^{\text{âl}}$ka-ra-aḫ-na

$^{\text{âl/mât}}$ki-iz-zu-wa-at-na

$^{\text{âl}}$la-in-ta

$^{\text{âl}}$ša-ri-iš-ša

$^{\text{âl}}$du-un-na

$^{\text{âl}}$dur-mi-it-ta

$^{\text{âl}}$u-ra-a

$^{\text{âl}}$u-da-a

6. Northern Mesopotamia:

$^{\text{mât}}$aš-šur

$^{\text{mât}}$ḫa-ni-gal-bat

$^{\text{mât}}$ḫur-ri

$^{\text{âl}}$ir-ri (Urfa)

$^{\text{mât}}$su-bar-ti

$^{\text{âl}}$ap-šu-na-ya (?)

7. Northern Syria:

$^{\text{âl}}$a-la-la-aḫ

$^{\text{mât}}$ḫal-pa

$^{\text{mât}}$a-lu-ul-li

$^{\text{mât}}$al-ṯi

$^{\text{âl}}$am-qi

$^{\text{mât}}$a-mur-ru/i

$^{\text{mât}}$e-mar

$^{\text{mât}}$ḫa-bi-iš-še

$^{\text{âl}}$i-ri-ma-aš

$^{\text{mât}}$mu-ki-iš

$^{\text{mât}}$ni-i

$^{\text{mât}}$nu-ḫa-aš-ši

$^{\text{mât}}$si-ia-an-na

$^{\text{âl}}$zi-in-za-ri

$^{\text{âl}}$zi-qa-ri

$^{\text{âl}}$ša-mu-ḫa

$^{\text{âl}}$tu-ni-ip

$^{\text{âl}}$u-nu-ḫi

$^{\text{mât}}$uš-na-ta

$^{\text{âl}}$u-ra-e

8. Phoenicia:

$^{\text{mât}}$bi-ru-ti

$^{\text{mât}}$ṣi-du-na

9. Southern Mesopotamia:

$^{\text{mât}}$ka-ra$^{\text{il}}$du-ni-ia-a

$^{\text{mat}}$babili

B. Divine Titles with Place-Names

$^{\text{il}}$adad $^{\text{âl}}$a-ri-in-na

$^{\text{il}}$adad $^{\text{ḫuršan}}$ḫa-zi

$^{\text{il}}$adad $^{\text{âl}}$ḫa-at-ti

$^{\text{il}}$adad $^{\text{âl}}$iš-ḫu-pi-it-ta

$^{\text{il}}$adad $^{\text{âl}}$ša-mu-ḫa

$^{\text{il}}$adad $^{\text{âl}}$ša-ri-iš-ša

$^{\text{il}}$ḫe-bat $^{\text{âl}}$a-ri

$^{\text{il}}$ḫe-bat $^{\text{âl}}$ki-iz-zu-wa-at-na

ilânu $^{\text{mât/âl}}$u-ga-ri-it

$^{\text{il}}$ištar $^{\text{âl}}$a-la-la-aḫ

$^{\text{il}}$ištar ḫur-ri (of Šuksi)

$^{\text{il}}$ištar ṣeri (of Alašia)

$^{\text{il}}$ištar $^{\text{âl}}$zi-in-za-ri

$^{\text{il}}$ištar $^{\text{âl}}$tu-ni-ip

$^{\text{il}}$nin-gal belēt $^{\text{âl}}$nu-ba-an-ni

$^{\text{il}}$be-el-ti $^{\text{âl}}$la-in-ta

$^{\text{il}}$šamaš $^{\text{âl}}$a-ri-in-na

$^{\text{d}}$LAMA $^{\text{âl}}$ka-ra-aḫ-na

C. Ugaritic Farms and Fields

$^{\text{eqlât}}$a-ra-mi-ma

$^{\text{eqel}}$ga-bi-ni

$^{\text{eqlât}}$gu-wa-li

$^{\text{erṣet}}$ḫa-ar-ma-ni

$^{\text{eqlât}}$ḫu-up-pa-ti

$^{\text{eqlât}}$ia-ar-qa-ni

$^{\text{eqlât}}$iš-ši-qi

$^{\text{eqel}}$ištar

$^{\text{eqlât}}$ku-ul-ku-li

$^{\text{eqlât}}$ku-ki-ia-na ali

$^{\text{eqel}}$ka-an-na-bi-ya

$^{\text{eqel}}$kar

$^{\text{eqlât}}$mu-ba-li

$^{\text{eqlât}}$na-pa-ki-ma

$^{\text{eqlât}}$ṣa-'i

$^{\text{eqel}}$si-il-a

$^{\text{eqel}}$ṣi-ip-pi-ri

$^{\text{eqel}}$ṣa-ri-ri

$^{\text{eqlât}}$ša-ri-ma

$^{\text{eqlât}}$šatrana

D. Ugaritic Mountains

$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$a-ša-am-ti-ḫe

ḫuršan ḫarranu ša pi-it-ḫa-na

$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$ha-da-am-gi

$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$ḫa-zi

$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$he-eš-ma-ra-ši

$^{\text{ḫurŝan}}$ki-bu-ri

$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$ma-at-ra-ni-ya

$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$bir-zi-ḫe

ḫuršan ša a-ia-li

ḫuršan ša ši-mi-ga

$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$na-na-a

E. Ugaritic Rivers

$^{\text{nâr}}$ka-wa-an-ti

$^{\text{nâr}}$na-ḫa-ra

nâru (=Orontes?)

$^{\text{nâr}}$ra-aḫ-ba-ni

F. Statistical Summary

Foreign Lands and Cities	51
Ugaritic Farms and Fields	20
Ugaritic Mountains	11
Ugaritic Rivers	4
Ugaritic Cities and Towns	108
Total syllabic names:	194

CHAPTER VI

THE FRONTIERS OF THE KINGDOM OF UGARIT

The seaport metropolis of Ugarit ruled over a hinterland more extensive than that belonging to any of the more renowned cities of Phoenicia. At the dawn of the fourteenth century the state of Ugarit was still relatively small, its coastline stretching about forty miles and its interior to a depth of thirty miles. But this realm was more than doubled through the conquests and frontier treaties of the prosperous kings that followed.

The traditional northern border must have started on the coast near Ras il Basit, then passed eastward through the Urdu valley to the cliffs overlooking the Orontes River. The line of the eastern frontier moved along the Bargylus Mountains to a point opposite Zinzar, where the border turned in a westerly direction and reached the Mediterannean Sea below Djebele.

Most of the 150 hinterland towns registered on the alphabetic inscriptions, as well as the 40 gt-farms, were located within this traditional hinterland area. All the evidence points to a prosperous and thickly populated state, when compared to other Mediterranean nations of the second millennium, B.C. On the subject of the relative size of Ugarit, M. Astour notes:

> "It is difficult to determine the exact surface of the Ugaritic kingdom, but speaking roughly, it was doubtless about three times as big as Attica and about twice as big as the whole of Argolis—and certainly much more thickly settled."[1]

The first major extension of Ugarit came with the subjection of the neighboring states of Ušnata and Siyanna. With these vassal states the Ugaritic domain extended southward nearly to Aradus, or perhaps even down to the site of Shein 12 km. northeast of Tripoli, if Dussaud's identification be sustained.[2]

A second act of aggrandizement, with even greater proportions, was realized under the astute diplomacy of Niqmad II, whereby he was able to annex a large segment of the realm of Mukiš to his kingdom. Instead of joining Mukiš and other neighboring states in a general uprising against the imperial Hittites, he reversed his loyalty and joined forces with Šuppiluliuma. By aiding in the subjection of Mukiš, Nuhašše and Nii, the king of Ugarit sealed a new and highly profitable friendship with the Hittites.

Ugarit's share of the conquered territory is defined in the famous Edict of the emperor, Suppiluliuma, by the naming of 42 localities included in the transaction.[3] The same decree was reconfirmed by Mursilis II to the son of Niqmad II, Niqmepa.[4]

The order of these place-names, as they appear on the Edict of Suppiluliuma, is of fundamental importance to any discussion of their identification. The following list is Nougayrol's suggested synthesis of the four extant copies of the Edict:[5]

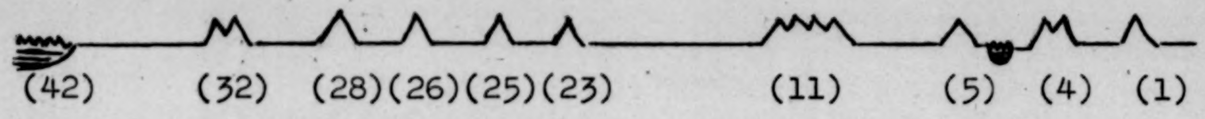
1. (. . . with) the mountains of Šimiga
2. (. . . . .)-ratiša (?)
3. (. . . . .)
4. Bituḫuliwi, with the land and mountains of Birziḫe
5. Zimmari, near the waters of Hundurasi, and the land of Mount Hesmarasi.
6. (. . . . .)
7. Zazaḫaruwa
8. Yarqani
9. (. . . . .)
10. Kanzata
11. Magdala, with the land of the Mountain Road of Pitḫana, with the land of Mount Kiburi, with the land of Mount Ašamtiḫe, with the land of Mount Matrani.
12. Ḫulari
13. Alulla
14. Yalda
15. Mirar
16. Naša
17. Ulmuwa
18. Yatba

19. Yakunami
20. Ḫenzuriwa
21. Nidabi
22. Kankaki/Kangaki
23. Ḫurbaḫulibi, with the land and its mountains
24. Šanizula
25. Hala-(. . .)
26. Napšati
27. Baq(^{c}at)
28. (. . . .)-ra
29. Pugli
30. (. . . . .)-a
31. Šeta/Šita
32. Ya^{c}aniya, near the Mountain of Ayli, with the lands of the mountains of Ḫadamga
33. (. . . .)-itkitiya
34. Paništa
35. Nakḫati
36. Ḫalpí and Mount Nana
37. Šalma
38. Gulbata
39. Zamirti
40. Sulada
41. Marili
42. Ḫimulli, which is in the sea.

The identification of these transferred towns and localities is difficult for several reasons. Few are referred to in primary sources other than the edicts of Suppiluliuma and Mursilis II. Many of the second millennium towns completely disappeared. Modern Arabic place-names often differ phonetically from their ancient counterparts. But the initial problem is to discover a plausible interpretation to the sequence of the names as presented on the edict.

Nougayrol believes that the 42 localities mark a continuous line from east to west, starting with the "Mountains of Simiga" near present day Idlib. The border would have crossed the Orontes just south of Derkouch or possibly farther south near Djisr-esh-Shoghr. The "Mountain Road of Pitḫana" he identifies with modern Badâma, nine miles southwest of Djisr-esh-Shighr, which guards one of the important routes between the Orontes valley and the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. From Badâma the line moved in a northwesterly direction through Urdu and on to the coastal town of Badrousie, opposite the Pigeon Islands (=Himulli).

To substantiate this interpretation, Nougayrol graphically represents ten of the toponyms most easily recognized as mountains or water. His diagram, with the numbers corresponding to those on the Edict, is as follows:[6]



The first major drawback of this reconstruction of the Ugarit-Mukiš frontier is the assumption that the localities between these ten salient points also form part of the continuous east-west line. However, this becomes increasingly doubtful as specific localities are identified. If place-names from the final segment of the border, between numbers 32 and 42, are verified to be in the trans-Orontes region, then the continuous line theory is not valid.

Such identifications are now coming to light. M. Astour suggests the following: Mount Birziḫe at Qal^{c}at Berze, 15 miles south of Djisr-esh-Shoghr; Zazaharuwa at Sahirin, to the west of Gebel Riha; Yatba at Idlib; Panista at Binish, northeast of Idlib; Šeta at Deir Seta which lies to the south of Kafr Aroyk; and Šalma at modern Sarmeda, east of Gebel Barisa.[7]

One of the keys to the problem may be the pin-pointing of Iaraqu, a mountain described in the Annals of Shalmaneser III as positioned midway between Mount Amanus and Aštamaku (modern Stumak). Dussaud concluded that Mount Barisa, directly north of Idlib, was the likely site of Iaraqu, with added confirmation in the near-by Syrian town of Kefr Arug.[8] If Iaraqu/Barisa proves to be identical to Yarqani, number eight on the Edict, as seems highly probable, the area annexed from Mukiš must have been much larger than permitted by Nougayrol's east-west line.

The discovery of *Himulli*, "in the sea," would seem to be relatively simple, since the only island of any size between the port of Ugarit and the mouth of the Orontes is the one bearing the present day name of Pigeon Isle. As the anchor-point for the northern frontier, this suggested identification for *Himulli*, number 42 on the Edict, has at least one serious disadvantage. It leaves Mount Casius (=$^{\text{ḫuršan}}$*ḫa-zi*, the *ṣpn* of the alphabetic texts) outside the boundries of Ugarit, even after the transfers afforded by the Edict of Suppiluliuma. It is clear from at least one city-tax registry (*PRU* III, 11.830) that the region around Mount Casius at one time belonged within the realm of Ugarit. In the light of these considerations, Astour's recommended line for the northern frontier seems preferable; that is, "That it followed the ridge which forms the natural southern border of the plain of Antioch."[9]

All of the locations presently identified may be accommodated easily within this northern border that stretched westward from Mount Barisa and followed the mountains overlooking the Orontes as it approaches the sea. The terminal point, *Himulli*, would then be situated well to the north of Mount Casius. The descriptive phrase sa *i-na* *libbi* *tamti*, "in the heart of the sea," does not necessarily require an island site; it may also refer to a coastal point, probably a cape or headland (cf. the application of Arabic Rās- to the shore line localities that project out into the sea).

The problem of the sequence of the 42 place-names on the Edict remains unexplained. To the writer it appears that the first part of the list, numbers one to eight, define the four outer sides of the annexed territory to the east of the Orontes. A rectangular area emerges, if the following identifications can be sustained. The mountains of Šimiga, number one, placed east of Idlib, or possibly south east (cf. modern site of Simaqiya (Dussaud Map VIII, C-1). From Šimiga a boundary to the southwest reaching the mountains of Birziḫe (=Bêrze) just beyond the Orontes River. Then, a line in a northerly direction to the site of Zimmari and the "Waters of Ḫundurasi" in the vicinity of modern Derkush. The northern frontier stretched eastward from Zimmari to Yarqani which has already been equated with Mount Barisa. The line from Yarqani, number eight, back to Šimiga, number one, completes the rectangle.

The next segment of the Edict, numbers ten through twenty-seven, may define the triangular region west and south of the curve of the Orontes as it turns towards the Mediterannean Sea. If Nougayrol's localization of Pitḫana at Badama be correct, it would mark the south-eastern corner of the area. The original border between Ugarit and Mukiš, passing near Urdu and below Mount Casius, would naturally indicate the southern line of this newly acquired territory west of the Orontes. The triangle's upper border would have started above Mount Casius on the coast, as already discussed above, and follow the cliffs along the Orontes or the valley of the Nahr Bawerde to a point above modern Maghdala (= *Magdala*, number 11 on the Edict?).

To complete this reconstruction, it is assumed that the remainder of the localities fall within these two areas marked out by the initial names on the list. Until a larger number are identified, the meaning of the sequence and relationship between the localities will remain uncertain.

During the reign of Niqmepa in the final quarter of the fourteenth century, the southern frontier of Ugarit was redefined by the Hittite Emperor. Mursilis II restored to the state of Siyannu its sovereignty and independence from Ugarit and released Niqmepa from his obligation to pay the royal tribute respective of Siyannu.[10]

A vital part of the agreement was the assignment of border towns to one state or the other. In this regard the following cities were implicated:

1. *Cities retained by Ugarit*:
    - Atallig
    - Gibala
    - Kinadu
    - Matakima
    - Qidši
    - Arruwa

2. Neutral and contested cities:

Šuksi

Ḫarmana

3. Cities retained by Siyannu:

Šamna

Ušnata

Urae

The site of the ancient capital of Siyannu is a matter of considerable doubt. Dussaud would place it as far south as Shein, about eight miles northeast of Tripoli.[11] Nougayrol, following the suggestion of Forrer, identified Siyannu as present day Siano, just a few miles inland from Djebele.[12] The territory belonging to the state of Siyannu would have extended only as far south as Aradus. One objection to the Dussaud view at Shein is the fact that the Amurri penetrated to the coast in and about Sumra (=Simyra) during the Amarna period. It is unlikely that the state of Amurru was interposed between Ugarit and Siyannu, hence the preference for the northern site of the capital at Siano.

Ušnata's position is also in doubt. The usual choice is near the mouth of the Nahr es-Sinn, about seven miles down the coast below Djebele. Forrer[13] suggests Tell es-Snûn to the east of Simyra, but the contextual evidence favors a position intermediary between Ugarit and Siyannu. Ušnata would have to be north of Siyannu in order to qualify as a border town in the dispute with Ugarit.

Several of the localities inscribed on the Edict that deals with the frontier between Ugarit and Siyannu may be given plausible identification. _Gibala_ has been recognized, by general consenses, to be the modern port of Djebele. Tell Soukas, a few miles farther south, is well situated to pin-point the neutral town of Suksi. _Matakima_ may prove to be the same as the town of Mitikiyi which is located mid-way between Djebele and the capital city of Latakia.[14]

The city of Atallig, written _atlg_ in the alphabetic texts, must have been located in this same general area, covered by the border agreement. From taxation quotas paid to the state of Ugarit, we know it to have been a population center of high importance. It was also a port city where the merchant Sinaranu owned an estate.[15] _Altg_, according to one of the most recently discovered texts, was also engaged in some form of salt-industry. Nougayrol states: "Atallig was a port city and without doubt its salt fields were true marine salt beds as attested."[16] In view of the total historical context of the city of _Atallig_, a most attractive identification would be with the present day metropolis of Latakia. There could also be some linguistic affinity between the two names, assuming that metathesis of the first two letters occurred during the development of the modern term.

In summary, the southern frontier must have extended inland from the vicinity of Šuksi which was part of the neutral zone between the two neighboring kingdoms. The line would have reached the Orontes valley opposite ^{c}Apamea, present day Kalat el Mudik. From this point it would have bordered on the state of Zinzar and continued in a northeasterly direction to a point well to the east of Ma^{c}arit en Naaman, possibly as far south as modern Semaqiya. If the mountains of Šimiga be confirmed in this same region, a satisfactory correlation between the two frontier treaties can be made. The southern line delineated above from the Siyannu-Ugarit Edict meets and parallels the border suggested by the Mukiš-Ugarit annexation pact between Šimiga and Birziḫe. See map, Appendix I.

FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER VI

[1] Michael C. Astour, *Hellenosemitica* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1965), p. 107.

[2] Rene Dussaud, *Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et medievale* (Paris: Paul Geuthner, 1927), p.132.

[3] Nougayrol, *PRU* IV, Text 17.227 and copies.

[4] *Ibid*., 17.237; 17.62; 17.339A; 17.366.

[5] *Ibid*., *Introduction*, p. 10-16.

[6] *Ibid*., p. 14.

[7] Michael C. Astour, "Place-names from the Kingdom of Alalah in the North Syrian List of Thutmose III: a Study in Historical Topography," *JNES*, vol. XXII (October, 1963) p. 222ff.

[8] Dussaud, *op*. *cit*., p. 239.

[9] Astour, *op*. *cit*., p.237.

[10] Edict of Mursilis II, *PRU* IV, Text 17.335.

[11] Dussaud, *op*. *cit*., p. 88ff.

[12] Nougayrol, *op*. *cit*., p.16.

[13] Emil Forrer, *Die Provinzeiteilung des assyrischen Reiches* (Leipzig: 1920), p.58.

[14] Dussaud, *op*. *cit*., Map VII, A,l.

[15] *PRU* III, Text 15.109; see note in *PRU* IV, p.253.

[16] Nougayrol, *op*. *cit*., p.290.

APPENDIX I

CITY TAXATION QUOTA CHART

Some indication of the size and wealth of the towns of Ugarit may be ascertained from the levy quotas. Thirteen of the more complete texts listing the cities and their respective contributions have been selected for this comparative study. These quota inscriptions may be classified as follows:

Corvee service: 108, 109.
Bowmen and slings: 113, 321.
Wine and vineyards: 110, 1081, 1084.
Asses and mem, work-teams: 2040, 2073.
Tribute for the Emperor: 2058.
Unspecified quotas: 65, 159, 2074.

The highest quota on each tablet is taken to be 100% and the remaining quotas are calculated as percentages of this maximum figure. A medium percentage is then estimated for all occurrences on the thirteen texts and indicated in the column at the extreme right. From this medium the order of the cities on the chart, from highest to lowest, was determined.

The chart is instructive in a general way as it confirms the priority of most of the major cities. However, it may be misleading for those places which have only one listing, or for which the information is fragmentary.

CITY TAXATION QUOTA CHART

TOWNS	65	108	109	110	113	159	321	1081	1084	2040	2058	2073	2074	MED.%
qrt*					100									100
ilštm^c										50	100		100	83
uškn	22									100		100	100	80
ary					50			100						75
ṯmry					50			100						75
ar	100			100							50	50	60	72
ubr^{c}y	17	100			100		100			40	87	50		70
atlg	83				50									66
rqd										40	83		60	61
šḥq			100		25									61
art			100		50			33			58			60
gn^{c}y					50				70					60
mḫr		60												60
qmy				58										58

* = City of Ugarit

CITY TAXATION QUOTA CHART (CONT.)

TOWNS	65	108	109	110	113	159	321	1081	1084	2040	2058	2073	2074	MED.%
amḏy			58											58
^{c}nmky			60			20		84						55
ypr			60		50									55
zrn			60		50									55
ṯlḥny			60		50									55
ṯlrby			60		50									55
gwl									52					52
m^{c}qb										40			60	50
ḫlb krd				50										50
irab			50											50
m^{c}rby	28				50		33	100				50	20	47
mlk	22				50						40	50	60	45
ykn^{c}m						50		66			14			43
gb^{c}ly									70				20	42

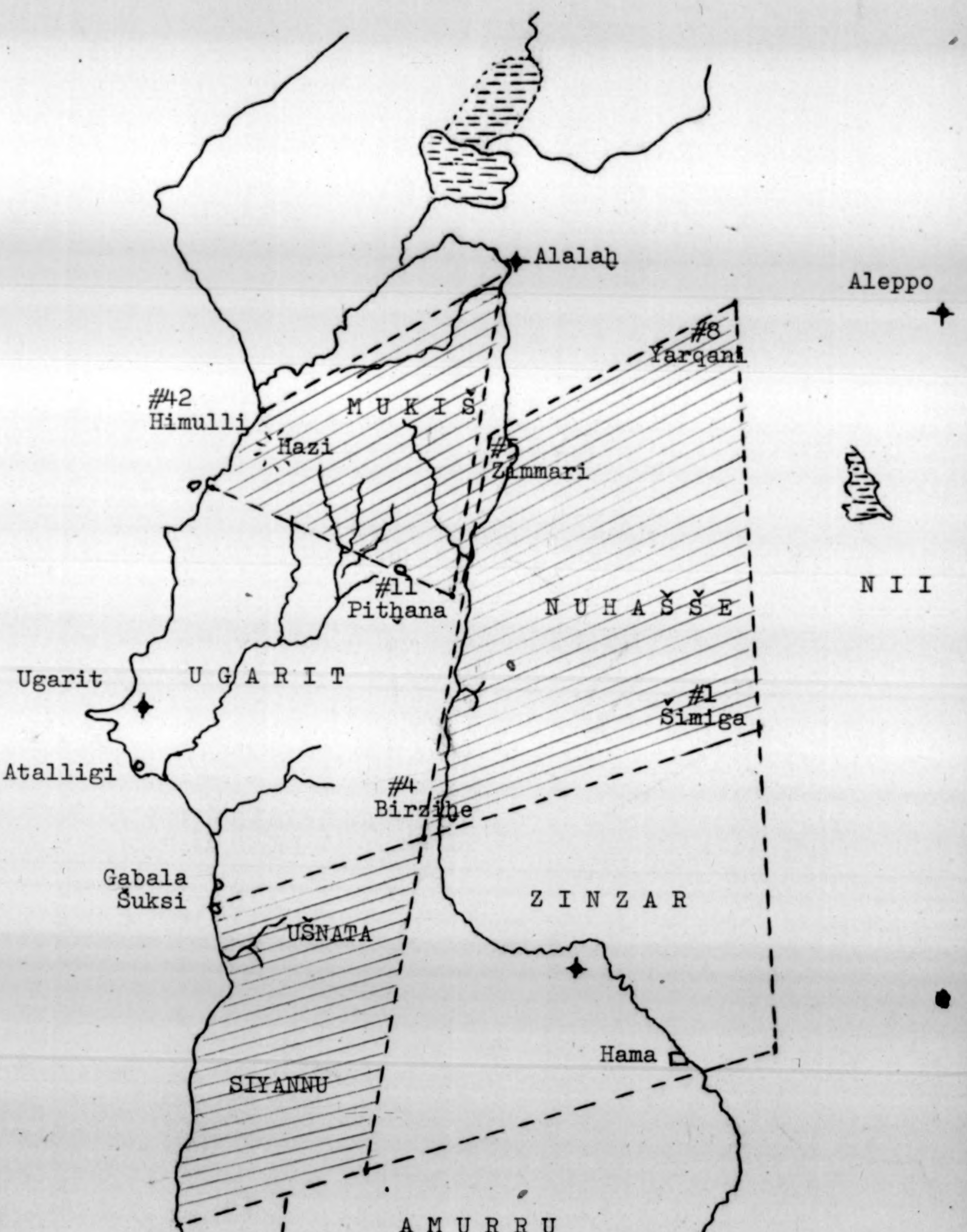
CITY TAXATION QUOTA CHART (CONT.)

TOWNS	65	108	109	110	113	159	321	1081	1084	2040	2058	2073	2074	MED.%
qmnz			60			10		50						40
ḫlb rpš		20		58										36
ulm	33						21	49				50	20	35
hzp					50					20				35
ṣ^{c}			33											33
ḥbš			33											33
bṣry					50						16			33
ṣ^{c}q			58		25								10	31
šlmy											29			29
mrat			25											25
^{c}rm					25									25
nnu					25									25
^{c}nqpat					25									25
ḫlb^{c}prm				25										25
arny		20			25								20	22

CITY TAXATION QUOTA CHART (CONT.)

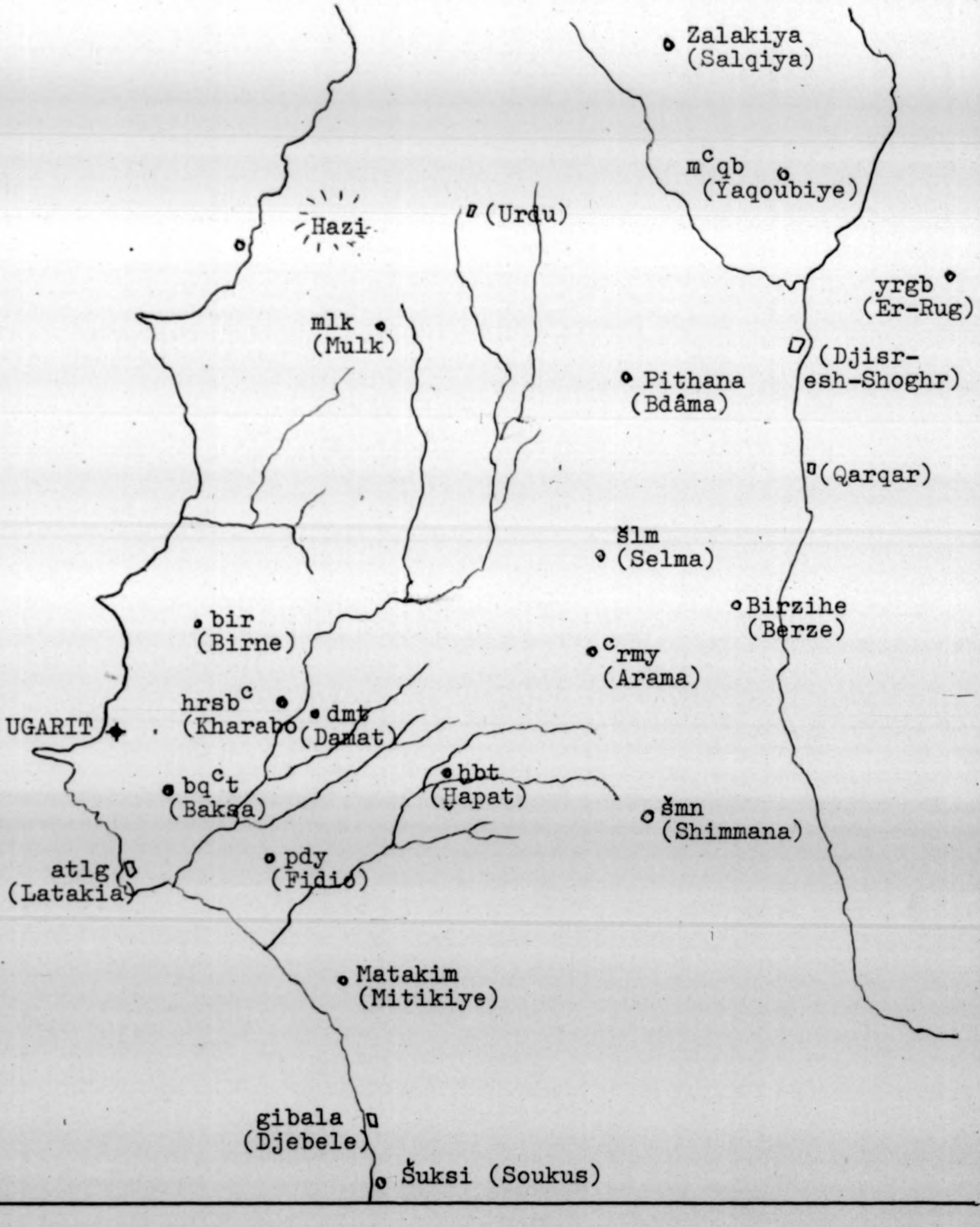
TOWNS	65	108	109	110	113	159	321	1081	1084	2040	2058	2073	2074	MED.%
š^{c}rt		40					14				16		10	20
ṭbq													20	20
šbn													20	20
šrš													20	20
y^{c}by		20												20
dmt						30		8						19
bir	28									10			20	17
uḫnp											16			16
mril					16									16
m^{c}r		20			25			9					10	16
hlb ṣpn					16									16
snr											15			15
bq^{c}t		20					9							14
lbnm											12			12
agm											12			12

APPENDIX II - MAP OF UGARITIC FRONTIERS


Alalah
Aleppo
#8
Yarqani
#42
Himulli
MUKIŠ
Hazi
#5
Zimmari
NII
#11
Pithana
NUHAŠŠE
Ugarit
UGARIT
#1
Šimiga
Atalligi
#4
Birzihe
Gabala
Šuksi
ZINZAR
UŠNATA
Hama
SIYANNU
AMURRU
ARADUS

APPENDIX II: MAP OF THE UGARITIC HINTERLAND

Suggested identifications are based on modern place-names from Dussaud's Map IX (1927) and M. Astour's Map on North-West Syria (JNES, Oct. 1963, p. 241).


Zalakiya
(Salqiya)
m^{c}qb
(Yaqoubiye)
Hazi
(Urdu)
yrgb
(Er-Rug)
mlk
(Mulk)
(Djisr-esh-Shoghr)
Pithana
(Bdâma)
(Qarqar)
šlm
(Selma)
Birzihe
(Berze)
bir
(Birne)
^{c}rmy
(Arama)
hrsb^{c}
(Kharabo)
UGARIT
dmt
(Damat)
ḫbt
(Ḫapat)
bq^{c}t
(Baksa)
šmn
(Shimmana)
atlg
(Latakia)
pdy
(Fidio)
Matakim
(Mitikiye)
gibala
(Djebele)
Šuksi (Soukus)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abel, P. F. M., Geographie de la Palestine, Paris: Librairie Licoffre, 1933.

Aistleitner, Joseph. Wörterbuch der Ugaritischen Sprache. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1963.

Albright, W. F. The Archaeology of Palestine. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1960.

Alt, A. "Nichtsemitische Ortsnamen im Gebiet von Ugarit," ZDPV, LXVII (1945), p. 113-127.

Astour, Michael C. Hellenosemitica. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1965.

_____. "Place-Names from the Kingdom of Alalah in the North Syrian List of Thutmose III: a Study in Historical Topography," JNES (October, 1963), Vol. XXII, pp. 220-241.

_____. "The Last Days of Ugarit," AJA, vol. 69 (July, 1965).

Bauer, Theo. Akkadische Lesestücke (Glossar, Heft 3). Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1953.

Bezold, Carl. Babylonisch-assyrisches Glossar. Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1926.

Boree, Wilhelm. Die alten Ortsnamen Palästinas. Leipzig: 1930.

2

Brown, F., Driver, S. R., Briggs, C. A. A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909.

Chiera, Edward. Lists of Personal Names from the Temple School of Nippur. Philadelphia: The University Museum, 1916.

Clay, A. T. Personal Names from the Cassite Period. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1912.

Cornelius, F. "Zur hethitischen Geographie: die Nachborn des Hethiterreiches," Revue Hittite et Asianique (1958), XVI 62. Paris. p. 1-17.

Dahood, M. J. "Ancient Semitic Deities in Syria and Palestine," Le antiche divinita Semitiche, ed. by S. Moscati. Rome: Studi Semitici 1, 1955. p. 65-94.

Delitzsche, F. Assyrisches Handwörterbuch. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrich, 1896.

Dussaud, René. "Toponymie des grandes tablettes de Ras Shamra," in Actes du XX Congres international des Orientalistes. Louvain, 1940. p. 258-262.

_____. Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale. Paris: Librairie Orientaliste, Paul Geuthner, 1927.

Eissfeldt, O. "Zum geographischen Horizont der Ras-Shamra-Texte," ZDMG XCIV (1940). pp. 59-85.

Fisher, Loren. Nuzu Personal Names. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Brandeis University, 1959.

Forrer, Emil. *Die Provinzeinteilung des Assyrischen reiches*. Leipzig: 1920.

Friedrich, Johannes. *Hethitisches Wörterbuch*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1952.

Gardiner, A. *Egyptian Grammar*. London: Oxford University Press, 1957.

Garstang, J., and Gurney, O. R. *The Geography of the Hittite Empire*. London: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, 1959.

Gaster, T. H. "Ugaritic Philology," *JAOR*, vol. 70. (1950). pp. 8-18.

Gelb, I. J. "The Early History of the West Semitic Peoples," *JCS* 15 (1961). pp. 27-47.

Gelb, I. J., Purves, P. M., and MacRae, A. A. *Nuzi Personal Names*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1943.

Goetze, Albrecht. *Kizzuwatna and the Problem of Hittite Geography*. New Haves: Yale University Press, 1940.

_____. "On the Chronology of the Second Millennium B.C.," *JCS* II (1957). pp. 53-61, 63-73.

_____. "Remarks on the Lists from Alalah IV," *JCS* XIII, No. 2 (1959). p. 63,64.

Gordon, Cyrus H. "Abraham and the Merchants of Ura," *JNES* 17 (1958), pp. 28-31.

Gordon, Cyrus H. "Canaanite Mythology," Mythologies of the Ancient World, ed. by S. N. Kramer. New York: Anchor Book, 1961. pp. 181-218.

_____. The Common Background of Greek and Hebrew Civilizations. New York: The Norton Library, 1965.

_____. The Ancient Near East. New York: The Norton Library, 1965.

_____. Ugaritic Literature. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1949.

_____. Ugaritic Textbook. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1965.

Gray, John. "Feudalism in Ugarit and Early Israel," ZAW, 64 (1952). pp. 49-55.

_____. The Legacy of Canaan. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1957.

Harris, Z. S. A Grammar of the Phoenician Language. New Haven: American Oriental Society, 1936.

Herdner, Andrée. Corpus des tablettes em cunéiformes alphabétiques. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1963.

Honeyman, A. M. "The Tributaries of Ugarit, a Toponymic Study," JKF, II (1951). pp. 74-87.

Honigmann, Ernst. "Historische Topographie von Nordsyrien im Altertum," ZDPV, XLVI (1923), pp. 149-193; XLVII (1924), pp. 1-24.

Huffmon, H. B. Amorite Personal Names in the Mari Texts. Baltimore: The John Hopkins Press, 1965.

Knudtzon, J. A. Die Tell Amarna Tafeln. Leipzig: Vorderasiatische Bibliotek, 2 (1915).

Koehler, L. and Baumgartner, W. Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1957.

Labat, René. Manuel d'epigraphie akkadienne. Paris: Impremerie Nationale, 1959.

Lachemon, E. "Nuzi Geographical Names," BASOR 78 (April, 1940~~)~~. pp. 18-23.

Laroche, E. "Etudes de toponymie asianique," Revue Hittite et Asianique. Paris: 1961, XIX 69.

Lewy, J. "Studies in Historical Geography of the Ancient Near East," Orientalia 21 (1952), pp. 265-92.

Lukenbill, D. D. The Annals of Sennacherib. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1924.

_____. Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylon. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1926-27.

Meek, T. J. Old Akkadian, Sumerian, and Cappadocian Texts from Nuzi. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1935.

Nougayrol, Jean. Le Palais royal d'Ugarit, III. Textes accadiens et hourrites des Archives Est, Ouest et Centrales. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale et Librairie Klincksieck, 1955.

_____. Le Palais royal d'Ugarit, IV. Textes accadiens des Archives Sud (Archives internationales). Paris: Imprimerie Nationale et Librairie Klincksieck, 1956.

Smith, Sidney. The Statue of Idri-mi. London: The British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara, 1949.

Speiser, E. A. "Hurrians and Subarians," JAOS, LXVIII (1948). pp. 1-13.

_____. "The Elative in West Semitic and Akkadian," JCS VI (1952). pp. 81-82.

Ungnad, Arthur. Grammatik des Akkadischen. Munich: Verlag C. H. Beck, 1964.

Uyechi, Roy Y. A Study of Ugaritic Alphabetic Personal Names. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Brandeis University, 1961.

Vaux, R. P. R. de. "The Geographical Location of the Poem of Krt," BJPES, VI (1938). pp. 34-41.

Virolleaud, Ch. "Les villes et les corporations du royaume d'Ugarit," Syria (1939-1940), pp. 123-151.

_____. Le palais royal d'Ugarit, vol. II. (Mission de Ras Shamra, t. VII). Paris: Librairie Klincksieck, 1957.

_____. Le palais royal d'Ugarit, vol. V. (Mission de Ras Shamra, t. XI). Paris: Librairie Klincksieck, 1965.

Von Soden, W. Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1952.

Wiseman, D. J. The Alalah Tablets. London: The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, 1953.

Pritchard, J. B. Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament, 2nd ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1955.

Rainey, A. F. The Social Stratification of Ugarit. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Brandeis University, 1962.

Schaeffer, Claude F. A., ed. Ugaritica I. Etudes relatives aux decouvertes de Ras Shamra (Mission de Ras Shamra, t. III). Paris: Imprimerie Nationale e Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1939.

_____. Ugaritica II. (Mission de Ras Shamra, t. V). Paris: Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1949.

_____. Ugaritica III. (Mission de Ras Shamra, t. VIII). Paris: Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1956.

_____. Ugaritica IV. (Mission de Ras Shamra, t. XV). Paris: Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1962.

Simons, J. The Geographical and Topographical Texts of the Old Testament. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1959.

_____. Handbook for the Study of Egyptian Topographical Lists Relating to Western Asia. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1937.

Smith, G. A. The Historical Geography of the Holy Land. 26th ed. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1935.

_____. Syria and the Holy Land. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1910.

Young, G. D. _Concordance of Ugaritic_. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1956.

_____. "The Present Status of Ugaritic Studies," _JFK_, II (1952-1953). pp. 225-245.

Zinkand, J. M. _A Study of the Morphology of Ugaritic and Akkadian_. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Brandeis University, 1958.